The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS). Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following COLLIERIES:—Cardiff and Swansea, Clee Hill, Hockley Hall, New Sharlston, Silkstone Fall, Thorpe's Gawber Hall, United Bituminous, and Welsh Freehold.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Alhambra Palace (£8 and £10 paid), Bessemer, Diamond Fuel, Fitzroy, Javali, Newcastle Chemical Works, Palmer's Shipbuilding.

BUSINESS in Glaisdale Quarry Shares.

Special information on OLD BOTTLE HILL MINE. A few shares for sale.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at prices annexed, free of commission:—

20 Assheton, £2 16s.
50 Bog, 21s.
25 Bampfylde £2 16s. 3d.
40 Birdseye Ck., £3⅝.
15 Cape Copper, £29¾.
75 Chotanles, 14s. 6d.
40 Chapel House Colliery (£5 fully pd.), £4¾.
25 Cashwell, off. wanted.
30 Cedar Creek, £2 4s.
100 Clee Hill Coll., 10s. 6d.
2 Carn Brea, £68½.
1 Dolcoath, £47.
50 Eberhardt, £3 7s.
100 Emma (Silver), £2 2s.
40 East Van, £1 8s. 9d.
50 East Caradon, 20s. 6d.
50 Flagstaff, £3 16s. 6d.
25 Gawton, 8s. 9d.
80 Last Chance, £1 13s 9d
30 Ladywell, £2 17s.
50 Marke Valley 11s. 3d.
100 Malpaso, 14s.
100 Malabar, 14s. 6d.
25 New Quebrada, £3 8s.
50 Old Treburgett, 16s.
50 Pennerly, £1 7s.
35 Perkins Beach, 8s.
100 Plynlimmon, 7s. 3d.
75 Prince of Wales, 10s 3d
60 Parys Mount., 10s. 9d
50 Penstruthal, 14s. 9d.
40 Rookhope, 20s.
15 Roman Grav., £16 5s.
100 Rica (Gold), 6s. 6d.
50 Rosewall Hill, 7s. 6d.
25 Richmond, £7.
150 So. Aurora, 10s. 6d.
25 Sweetland Ck., £4 8s
20 So. Carn Brea, £3 9s.
10 Tankerville, £9.
100 Tecoma, £1 4s.
1 Tincroft, £32¼.
55 Utah, £1 9s.
25 Unit. Mexican, £4⅝
10 Van, £27 10s.
40 Van Consols, £4 8s. 3d
30 W Tankerville, £1 8.
50 Wh. Mary Hutc., £2¾
20 Whitehaven Iron, £4½
75 West Maria, 9s. 9d.
50 W. Godolphin, £2⅝.
20 Wheal Grenville, £5⅞

London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Roskear Mines.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of Stocks and Shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

Colliery Shares, well selected, will afford good returns. E. J. B. has for sale some fully paid shares in thoroughly *bona fide* undertakings, with a guarantee of 10 per cent. Full particulars on application.

FOR SALE—10 Minera, 50 Wheal Whisper; Three Bonds Canada, Michigan, and Chicago Railway (9 per cent. secured), $1000 each.

MR. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,

Brokerage on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1¼ per cent., and 1s. per share on each under £4.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER, 5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

The shares worth buying now are—Sweetland, Cape Copper, Tyllwyd, Glaisdale Quarry, United Bituminous, Cedar Creek, Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea. Market price forwarded.

Among the Miscellaneous, Brighton Aquarium and Newcastle Chemical should not be overlooked.

SHARES ON OFFER.—The lots will be split to suit purchasers.

10 Chapel House.
10 Wayne's Merthyr Coal
40 Whitehaven Iron.
50 Littledean Colliery.
12 Lovell.
30 Clee Hill.
40 Gold Run.
20 Dunraven Adare.
10 New Sharlstone.
5 Silkstone Fall.
50 West Mostyn Coal.
30 East Van.
10 Thorpe's Gawber Hall
50 Tecoma.
15 Brighton Aquarium.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD), CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS in ALL KINDS of STOCKS and SHARES, for cash or the account.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

H. M. recommends the purchase of COLORADO TERRIBLE shares.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,

Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Orders received and commissions executed.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

MR. G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C, will SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

25 Bog, 18s. 3d.
30 Birdseye Creek, £3¼.
10 Cook's Kitch., £9 10s.
35 Cedar Creek, £2s. 6d.
100 Cathedral, 20s.
1 Carn Brea, £68.
3 Dolcoath, £47½.
10 East Lovell, £12 18s 9d
30 Flagstaff, £3¾.
50 Last Chance, 35s.
70 Old Treburgett, 17s.
25 Richmond, £6 12s. 6d.
10 Roman Grav., £15 17 6
20 S. Condurrow, £3 16 3
30 Sweet. Creek, £4 6 3
20 So. Carn Brea, £3¼.
3 Tincroft, £32.
15 Tankerville, £8 16s. 3d
20 Van Consols, £4 6s 3d.
15 West Chiverton, £2.
10 Wheal Kitty, £8½.

MESSRS. MILLER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 61 and 62, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., PUBLISH a DAILY and WEEKLY LIST of Prices of Funds, Government Securities, Banks, Railways (home and foreign), Mines, Docks, Gas, Telegraph, Waterworks, and miscellaneous companies shares.

Messrs. MILLER and Co. have Special Business in the THAMES and GENERAL LIGHTERAGE AND TRANSIT COMPANY (Limited) at close market prices; and are Sellers of Eberhardt, East Lovell, Emma, Roman Gravels, Last Chance, Bampfylde, and New Quebrada.

All orders punctually attended to, for cash or account.

Bankers: Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO., 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

5 Anglo-American Telegraph, £68.
20 Assheton, £2¾.
50 Almada, 15s.
45 Birdseye Ck, £3 13s 9d
50 Bog, 20s.
20 Cook's Kitch., £10¾.
10 Cape Copper, £29.
25 Colorado, £3 18s. 9d.
3 Carn Brea, £67½.
100 Cwm Elan, 2s. 3d.
3 Dolcoath, £46½.
25 Devon Consols.
50 East Van, 25s. 6d.
25 Eberhardt, £3 7s. 6d.
20 Eastern Exten., £7⅜.
40 Flagstaff, £3 16s. 3d.
15 Great Laxey, £12.
30 Great Vor, 12s. 6d.
75 Hingston Down, 23s.
20 Hooper's Teleg., £13.
10 Herodsfoot.
50 Last Chance, 32s. 6d.
25 Lovell.
30 Ladywell, £2 16s. 3d.
30 Marke Valley, 11s. 3d.
50 Malpaso, 13s.
30 Malabar, 14s. 3d.
50 New Quebrada, £3½.
10 National Provincial Bank, £46¼.
5 North British & Mercantile Insur., £28.
5 Ocean Marine, £10½.
25 Old Treburgett, 15s.
50 Pennerley, 25s.
45 Perkins Beach, 8s. 3d.
15 Providence, £3.
30 Prince of Wales, 10s.
20 Parys Mount., 10s.
30 Plymlimmon, 6s. 3d.
50 Rica (Gold), 6s. 6d.
60 Rosewall Hill, 7s. 6d.
20 Sweetland Creek, £4½
70 So. Roman Gravels.
40 S. Carn Brea, £3 6s 3d
20 So. Condurrow, £3½.
90 Tecoma, 22s. 6d.
5 Tincroft, £33.
30 Thornhill Reef.
15 Tankerville, £8¾.
3 Van, £26.
50 W. Chiverton, £2 2s 6
25 Wheal Uny, £2¼.
15 West Godolphin, £2¾
20 West Esgair Lle.
15 West Basset, £10½.
50 W. Tankerville, 30s.
30 Wheal Kitty, £8½.
5 Wheal Basset, £27½.
50 West Maria, 7s. 6d.
20 Welsh Freehold, £3 8 9
2 West Tolgus, £61½.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to *bona fide* investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.)

Twenty-nine years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Holders of mining shares desiring a market quotation for their stock can have their application answered in this list if received not later than Four P.M. on Fridays:—

	Buyers.	Sellers.		Buyers.	Sellers.
Bampfylde	£ 2¼	£ 2¾	Roman Gravels	£ 15¾	16
Birdseye Creek	3⅜	3⅝	Rookhope Valley	14s.	16s.
Bog	17s. 6d.	20s.	South Condurrow	3¾	4
Carn Brea	65	70	South Roman Gravels	10s.	11s.
Chapel House Colliery	4½	5	St. Ives Consols	9	11
Cook's Kitchen	9	10	Sweetland Creek	4¼	4½
Devon Great Consols	15s.	20s.	Tankerville	8¾	9
Dolcoath	46	48	Tecoma	1	1¼
East Lovell	12	13	Tincroft	32	33
Emma	1⅞	2⅛	Trumpet Consols	1¼	1¾
Flagstaff	3½	3¾	Tyllwyd	15s.	17s.
Great Laxey	11½	12	Van Consols	4¾	4½
Grogwinion	2	2½	West Chiverton	1½	2
Ladywell	2¾	3	West Tankerville	1¼	1½
Old Treburgett	15s.	17s.	West Maria	7s. 6d.	10s.
Pennerley	1⅛	1¼	Wheal Crebor	17s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Penstruthal	13s.	15s.	Wheal Grenville	4½	5
Prince of Wales	11s.	13s.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	8	8½

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, FINSBURY SQUARE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

Before investing, read our publications:—
"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.
"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.
The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

GEORGE LAVINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, can do BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Almada, 12s. 6d.
50 Australian, £1¾.
3 Bellavista, £28.
30 Bampfylde, £3.
70 Bog, 16s. 3d.
50 Boscaswell, 1s. 3d.
10 Chicago, £5.
3 Carn Brea, £68.
60 Cwm Elan, 1s. 9d.
3 Dolcoath, £46.
20 Emma, £1½.
25 East Van, £1.
10 East Lovell, £11½.
20 Flagstaff, £3⅛.
50 Gawton, 8s. 6d.
50 Great Vor, 8s. 6d.
10 Great Laxey, £11¼.
35 Green Hurth, £5½.
40 Glasgow Caradon, £1.
50 Gt. W. Van, £1.
20 Herodsfoot, £3¼.
20 Hingston Down, £1.
30 Ladywell, £2¾.
25 Lost Chance, £1.
60 Malabar, 14s.
75 Malpaso, 12s.
50 Marke Valley, 10s. 6d.
200 Mid-Moonta, 27s.
30 New Quebrada, £3½.
60 New Dolcoath, 10s. 6d
12 Newfoundland, £5½.
50 Old Treburgett, 15s.
45 Pennerley, £1½.
70 Plynlimmon, 5s. 9d.
50 Perkins Beach, 7s. 9d.
80 Prince of Wales, 9s. 6d
60 Parys Mountain, 10s 6
25 Providence, £2¼.
10 Roman Gravels, £15½.
25 Richmond, £6½.
50 Rookhope, 18s. 6d.
40 Rosewall Hill, 6s. 9d.
20 Russia Copper, £3.
90 Rica, 4s. 3d.
5 Sweetland, £4¼.
10 Silkstone Fall, £33¾.
40 Sierra Buttes, £2.
50 South Aurora, 9s. 6d.
20 Tankerville, £8½.
8 Thornhill Reef, 15s. 3d
5 Tincroft, £33.
30 Van Consols, £4.
100 West Caradon, 1s. 3d.
100 Wheal Mary, £2½.
30 Wheal Peevor, £3.
10 Wheal Grenville, £5.
10 Wheal Kitty, £8¼.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for June now ready, post free, price 6d.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, the Stock and Share Dealer so long known as of Gresham House, begs to announce to his clients and friends that he has REMOVED his OFFICES from Gresham House, to—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Where he continues his business of dealing in all kinds of Stocks and Shares.

Bankers: Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.

MR. SPARGO has FOR SALE £5000 in DEBENTURES of £50 each, in the GENERAL PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED), bearing INTEREST at NINE PER CENT., payable half-yearly, on the 31st of January and the 31 July, coupons attached. No better investment can be found, as debenture holders have the advantage of sharing the large profits expected to be realised from the working of the property, irrespective of the guaranteed interest of 9 per cent.

Full particulars on application to—

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TO INVESTORS.

MR. SPARGO has FOR SALE £2000 in DEBENTURE BONDS of £100 each, redeemable at par in ten equal yearly drawings, interest coupons payable half-yearly.

The ASSOCIATION OF LAND FINANCIERS (LIMITED) was established August, 1870, and have divided 10 per cent. per annum, and will continue to do so. The Drawings take place in the presence of a Notary Public, in the month of June in each year, which will be duly advertised.

Full particulars on application to T. SPARGO, Queen's-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House-street, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Railway, Bank, Foreign Bonds, and all other Stocks and Shares for Investment or Speculation.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

60 Almada Tirito, £13.
30 Assheton, £2⅝.
70 Blaen Caelan, offer.
5 Bellavista, £18.
50 Bampfylde, £2 17s. 6d.
100 Birdseye, £3 10s. 6d.
50 Bog 20s.
50 Blue Tent, off. wanted.
30 Cardiff Swansea £4.
75 Chapel House, £4¾.
2 Carn Brea, £67½.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £10⅜
70 Cedar Creek, 43s.
60 Clee Hill Col., 9s. 6d.
60 Central Van 33s.
200 Cwm Elan, 2s. 3d.
3 Dolcoath, £47¼.
25 Dunraven Adare £7.
40 East Grenville, 9s. 6d.
10 East Lovell, £12¾
15 East Van, 25s. 6d.
35 Eberhardt, £3⅜.
30 Emma, 41s.
45 Flagstaff, £3¾.
15 Grogwinion.
55 Javali, 6s. 9d.
25 Last Chance, £1¾.
50 Lovell (Tin), 42s. 9d.
50 Ladywell, £2⅞.
65 Malabar, 14s. 6d.
200 Malpaso, 14s.
40 Newpt. Abercarn, £3⅝
45 New Quebrada £3 6s 9d
20 N. W. Rosewatne, £3.
50 Old Batholes, 5s. 6d.
70 Old Treburgett, 17s 3d
70 ditto preference, 14s 3
90 Parys Mountain, 11s 9
40 Pennerley, 27s. 6d.
100 Penstruthal, 14s. 9d.
Perkins Beach, 5s. 6d.
50 Port Nigel.
100 Prince of Wales, 11s.
80 Rica, 6s. 6d.
45 Rosewall Hill, 7s.
55 Rookhope, 19s. 6d.
140 Rossa Grande, 3s. 3d.
25 Richmond, £6⅞.
25 Silkstone Coll., £33⅜.
60 South Roman Gravels.
25 So. Condurrow,
100 South Aurora, 12s.
35 So. Carn Brea, £3½
30 Sweetland, £4⅛.
45 Thornhill Reef, 15s. 6d
100 Tecoma, 24s.
50 Tolima, B, £2½.
50 Tyllwyd, 19s.
25 Tankerville, £8⅞
4 Tincroft, £32¾.
50 Un. Bituminous, 16s 6d
50 Utah, 28s.
50 Utd. Mexican, £4 6s 3d
70 Van Consols, £4 6d 3d
40 Welsh Freehold, £3½.
30 W. Tankerville, 29s.
10 West Basset, £10
2 West Tolgus, £61½
80 West Maria, 9s. 6d.
50 West Mostyn, 42s. 6d.
35 W. Esgair Lle, £2¼
30 West Wh. Gorland.
10 Wheal Kitty, £8⅝
35 Wheal Peevor, £3⅜.

Bankers: London and Westminster

MR. T. P. THOMAS, AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINERAL PROPERTIES, 79, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, AND PONTERWYD, ABERYSTWITH, Mines inspected and reported upon.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

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"Investments and Speculations, 1874."—Post free upon application.

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FOR SALE, A FEW SHARES IN A HIGH-CLASS COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited), at £12 10s. PER SHARE.

N.B.—Dividends are paid ont of actual profits, and not from any guaranteed fund. A six months' dividend will be paid in July.

Capitalists and Investors may rely upon 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends on the present outlay for many years to come. It will bear the strictest investigation. The collieries are in full working order. Present yearly profits are very large, and will increase. It is a thoroughly honest and legitimate investment, and perfectly safe for any amount of money. No further liability. Shares are fully paid up, and specially recommended for safe investment.

FULL and RELIABLE PARTICULARS will be forwarded upon application. Dividend paid January and July.

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MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Birdseye.	Tecoma.	Sweetland Creek.
Emma.	West Wheal Gorland.	Malpaso.
Flagstaff.	Gold Run.	Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes).	Pacific.	Rica.
Cedar Creek.	Malabar.	West Esgair Lle.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," published on the first Thursday in each month, contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.

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Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mining Shares, and every Security quoted in the London Stock Exchange or Mining Market Bought and Sold.

Speculative accounts opened for the fortnightly settlement.

Scale of Commissions on application.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Government and every negociable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders and telegrams punctually attended to.

We advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLDE and LLANRWST shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

MESSRS. AMIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,

Beg to inform their clients and the public in general that they have FOR SALE SHARES in PROGRESSIVE and DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, and recommend an immediate purchase, the advancing price of tin particularly warranting the anticipation of an immediate advance in these shares.

The EAST ST. DENNIS MINE is particularly recommended, and Messrs. AMIS and Co. are prepared to do business therein on most favourable terms. Within the last few days two other tin lodes have been cut here, and the property is one of undoubted value as a certain and lucrative investment.

Messrs. A. and Co. will be happy to forward on application any further information that may be required.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS. 20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description.

A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free upon application. Fourteen years' experience.

MESSRS. H. HALFORD AND CO., 27 AND 28, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, beg to notify that they have SPECIAL BUSINESS in GROGWINION AND MELINDUR VALLEY LEAD MINING SHARES, both as BUYERS and SELLERS; also in BLAEN CWMBACH STEAM COAL COMPANY SHARES.

Messrs. H. H. and Co. will be glad of offers of shares in any of the above.

HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.,

Transact business in Liverpool General Warehousing Company, People's Café Company, Chapel House, Alltami, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Clee Hill Collieries—Tankerville, West Tankerville, Lovell, Denbighshire, Tyllwyd, Roman Gravels, Birdseye Creek, Sweetland Creek, and every description of Stocks and Shares.

Circular and Daily Price-List gratis.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

NEGLECTED SECURITIES.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 11, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON,

Will forward on application particulars of a few selected securities which should command the attention of investors at once. The present glut of money and the inactivity of the share markets should cause every advantage to be taken of low prices in sound concerns.

SHARES FOR SALE.—50 Wheal Whisper, at 20s.; 50 Prince Patrick, 40s.; 5 Minera (offers wanted).

Address, "J. W.," 84, Cumberland-street, Hackney-road, London.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED, FLAGSTAFF, EMMA, UNITED MEXICAN, UNITED BITUMINOUS.

Special business in the above shares; also in VAN CONSOLS, TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE, ROMAN GRAVELS.

NANT Y-RICKET.—Shares bought and sold at closest prices.

J. HUME, 1, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

United Mexican.	Scottish Australian.	Huntington Copper.
Javali.	Emma.	Marbella.
Rossa Grande.	Kapunda.	Merry & Cuninghame.
Blue Tent.	Yorke Peninsula.	Scottish Wagon Co.

ORDERS to BUY or SELL SHARES in the above companies promptly executed at the closest market price.

Address, "H. H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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Referring to the engineers' reports, and reckoning on an output of only 450 tons per day, the profit on coal and coke at the present prices would give over £24,000 on the nominal capital, or upwards of 30 per cent. per annum; but assuming that the profit is reduced to 2s. per ton, it would yield a sum equal to about 19 per cent. on the required capital. These calculations are irrespective of the revenue that will arise from the manufacture of bricks or the working of ironstone.

The vendors have agreed to sell these valuable properties for £25,000 in cash, and 2000 fully paid up shares of the company, and at the same time guarantee that, if the net profits should in any year or years during the first five years be insufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the capital called up, they will make good the deficiency, being recouped from any profits beyond 10 per cent. on such capital of other year or years within that period.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, the solicitor, Mr. T. B. Edwardes, 18 and 20, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C., and at the offices of the company, where every information may be obtained.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

CITY OF TORONTO SIX PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

Issued in pursuance of Special Acts of Parliament, 35 Vict., cap. 79, and 37 Vict., cap. 75, and secured by a Special Rate to be leviable on the whole of the Assessable Property in the City, and specifically charged as a Mortgage on the Waterworks, and property appertaining thereto.

Issue of £123,300 Sterling Debentures to Bearer, of £100 each,

Redeemable at par in gold, in London, on the 1st of April, 1904.

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Issue price, £102 per cent.

MESSRS. GRANT BROTHERS AND CO. (the bankers in Europe of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada) are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for £123,300 DEBENTURES of the CITY OF TORONTO, created in pursuance of the Special Act of Parliament of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, passed in the 35th year of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Authorise the Corporation of the City of Toronto to Construct Waterworks in the City of Toronto," and of the Special Act of the same Province, passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty, to amend the said Act.

The amount authorised to be raised for the construction of the waterworks is $11,000,000, or £226,000 sterling. Of this, the sum of £102,700 was raised under the first Act of Parliament, and the remaining sum of £123,300 is now to be issued under the additional Act, 37 Vic., cap. 75.

Both these loans, by the provision of the last-mentioned Act, rank *pari passu*, and are equally secured by a special rate to be leviable upon the whole of the assessable property of the City on completion of the waterworks, upon which they are specifically charged as a first mortgage, in accordance with Clause 31 of the Act 35 Vic., cap. 79, of which the following is a copy:—

"CLAUSE 31.—The said waterworks to be erected and constructed under this Act, and also the land to be acquired for the purposes thereof, and every matter and thing therewith connected, shall be, and they are hereby, specially charged, pledged, mortgaged, and hypothecated for the repayment of any sum or sums which may be borrowed by the said Corporation for the purposes of this Act, as well as for the due and punctual payment of the interest thereupon; and all, each, and every of the holders of the debentures in the last previous section mentioned, shall have a preferential pledge, mortgage, hypothec or privilege, on the said lands, waterworks, and property appertaining thereto, for securing the payment of the said debentures and the interest thereon."

The debentures are to bearer, and are for £100 each.

In the official statement of accounts issued by the City, dated the 21st March, 1874, the revenue of the Corporation for the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1873, as certified by the City auditors, amounted to $895,419.

The value of the property in the City of Toronto liable to be rated was, according to the assessment made this year, $45,043,675, or about 9,000,000*l.* sterling.

The price of subscription is 102*l.* per cent., payable as follows:—

£10 per cent.	.....	on application.
20 „	.....	on allotment.
25 „	.....	on 1st August, 1874.
25 „	.....	on 1st September, 1874.
22 „	.....	on 1st October, 1874.
£102		

Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will accrue on each instalment from the date of payment thereof.

Payments in anticipation of the instalments may be made in one payment on allotment, in which case interest will accrue at 6 per cent. per annum on the full amount of the bond from the date of such payment. Default in payment of any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The interest on the debentures is payable half yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st October in each year.

The principal is payable on the 1st April, 1904, and the corporation are to raise annually after completion of the waterworks a sufficient sum to provide a sinking fund to enable the Corporation to redeem the debentures at par, at the above date, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament.

Both principal and interest are payable in sterling money in London, at the banking house of Messrs. Grant, Brothers, and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C., London.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters and receipts for deposit, and will be exchanged for debentures when all the payments are completed.

Copies of the Act of Parliament of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, and of the last published accounts of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Renshaw and Rolt, solicitors, 117, Cannon-street, E.C., London.

Applications must be made in the annexed form, accompanied by the deposit of £10 per cent. on the amount applied for. Should the amount allotted not require the whole sum so paid, the surplus will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

In case no allotment is made the deposit will be returned forthwith without deduction.

To illustrate the increasing favour with which well-secured Canadian Municipal Loans are regarded by English investors, it may be stated that the following loans issued by Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., are now officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange, as follows:—

Name of Loan.	Date of issue.	Price of issue.	Present quotation.	Premium.
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Six per Cent. City of Ottawa Loan...	June, 1873	102	104 „ 106	2 „ 4
Six per Cent. City of Quebec Loan...	June, 1873	102	104 „ 106	2 „ 4
Six per Cent. City of Ottawa Loan...	October, 1873	102	104 „ 106	2 „ 4
Six per Cent. City of Toronto Loan...	Feb., 1874	102	103 „ 105	1 „ 3

Forms of subscription may be had on application.

24, Lombard street, E.C., London, 19th June, 1874.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF TORONTO.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE, 1874.

This is to certify that the total amount of real and personal property in the City of Toronto, as assessed for rates for the year 1868, amounted to $24,673,673.

That the amount for the year 1874 amounted to $45,043,675.

That the value of the property or real estate owned by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, according to a valuation made by the assessors in the year 1871, was $2,299,334.

That the debentures outstanding at this date, exclusive of $1,100,000 Waterworks Debentures, amounts to $2,906,931.

A. T. McCORD,
Treasurer of the City of Toronto, Canada.

Dated at the City of London, England, this 16th day of June, 1874.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CITY OF TORONTO SIX PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

Issue of £123,300 Sterling Debentures of £100 each.

To Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., 24, Lombard street, E.C., London.

I request that you will allot to me £ of the above Loan, on which I enclose £ , being the required deposit of £10 per cent., and I agree to accept the said Debentures, or any less amount you may allot to me, and to make the remaining payments thereon, in accordance with the prospectus issued by you dated 19th June, 1874.

Name at full length .....
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Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

DESAIGNES NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To carry on the manufacture of mineral water in France. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Thorne, 85, Grace-church-street; L. F. Semonine, 151, Barnsbury-road; N. G. Thorne, 85, Grace-church-street; G. Excell, Whitmore road, Hoxton; D. M. Smith, Catherine-street, Strand; J. H. Oakley, 37, Dame-street, N.; and N. D. Hemming, 25, Stockwell Park-road.

SOCIETE D'EXPLORATION DES EAUX D'EGOUT DES PARIS (Limited).—Capital 160,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To obtain concessions for the sewage of Paris. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Hope, 38, Nicholas-lane; R. T. Ripley, 8, Stanhope-terrace; W. D. Brown, 17, Holland street, W.C.; H. de Bruin, 38, Nicholas-lane; E. C. S. Hely, Eardley-crescent; W. Alfred Trott, 38, Nicholas-lane; and F. B. Maule, 5, St. Alban's-place, St. James's.

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YNISAWDRE COAL, COKE AND BRICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 70,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. The subscribers to this company (who take one share each) are—Adam Stewart, Belgrave-road, S.W.; T. B. Edwardes, 20, Queen Victoria street; F. L. Toms, 18, Queen Victoria street; E. G. Kilminster, 6, Brook-road, N.; B. Jenkin, Crosby-square; W. J. Savage, Harrington street; J. Spiers, Grove-lane, Camberwell.

PENYAN COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire a coal property in the parish of Bedwality, Monmouth. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Crook, Ebbw Vale; A. H. James, Newport; John Stanfield, Aberberg; T. Rickard, jun., Aberberg; T. H. Blaiden, Newport; G. A. Lloyd, Newport.

JONES AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the business of Messrs. Jones & Co., sewing machine makers, &c.

THE FARMERS' COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To purchase the business of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Company (Limited).

FOWLERS' PONTYPRIDD STEAM COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on coal mining operations in the county of Glamorgan. The subscribers (who take two shares each) are—W. Fowler, Cardiff; J. B. Fowler, Orington; D. Davis, Pontypridd; W. David S. Fagan, Cardiff; G. J. Prim, Pontypridd, W. Alexander, Cardiff; W. Davies, Pontypridd; F. A. Herbert, H.M.S. Cambridge.

SIMPSON'S PATENT CATTLE CAKE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To carry on the manufacture of a patent cattle cake.

POWELL'S GELLYGAER COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. To acquire and work the Gellygaer and Llancaiach Collieries, Glamorganshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Morrison, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. Cochrane, Newcastle; R. C. Vyner, Fairfield, York; W. T. Henley, Leadenhall street; J. T. Johnson, Chester; Alfred Davey, Sheffield; and A. Allott, Sheffield.

MINHO DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 260,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To work a railway in the province of Minho, Portugal. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Gadzini, 9, Mincing-lane; G. L. Lunding, Culmore road, Peckham; W. P. Ivey, 8, Furnival's Inn; J. M. Bell, 1, Downham road; F. Bardo, Knight's Hill, S.E.; E. S. Mignon, Queen's Buildings, Victoria street; and T. W. Lee, 79, King William-street.

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MAUGHAM'S MINERAL WATER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares.

JOHN ROUND AND SONS (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the Tudor Works, Sheffield.

WARNER'S PATENT FOR METALS AND COKE.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Tuesday, an application was made on the part of Mr. Arthur Warner for a prolongation of his invention of improvements in the manufacture of iron, steel, copper, lead, tin, zinc and their alloys, and in the manufacture of coke. The patent was granted Sept. 29, 1860, for 14 years.

Mr. Aston, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Carpmael) appeared for the petitioner; the Attorney-General and Mr. C. Bowen for the Crown.

The object of the invention was to remove certain impurities from iron, &c., by causing certain gases to act upon it in a molten condition. In 1872 works to 10,000*l.* had been erected, for which at present no returns had been paid. The experiments made had shown that by the use of the invention, as applied to the process of purifying and improving iron, not only was a greatly improved quality obtained, but a very large saving was effected in the quantity of coal per ton of iron necessary to be subsequently used in puddling process. Further, it was alleged that the saving in coal and time, and the improvement in quality of the metals produced by the use of the invention, were of great and even national importance; not only when the invention was known would there be a great reduction in the price of iron, which would have the effect of securing to the English manufacturers orders which now went to Belgium, but Mr. Warner was of opinion the saving of coals in the country would amount to upwards of a million tons a year. The invention was of great advantage to the operatives, as more iron with less labour will be produced; and, in addition, it removed all ground of complaint on the part of the men as to the quality of the iron, which was now a fruitful source of dispute between the masters and men, so that strikes would to a certain extent be obviated. The petitioner has now a reasonable expectation that the difficulties he had encountered in bringing his invention into operation would be removed, and that the public would be greatly benefited by a general use of the invention, and the consequent reduction in price both of coal and iron.

Mr. Warner and other witnesses were examined *viva voce* before their Lordships.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed their Lordships on the conclusion of the evidence in reference to the prolongation of the patent. It did seem strange that the invention until recently had not been carried out, but probably the reason was the one given by a witness of the opposition made to its introduction, and particularly the opposition by workmen. He left the matter with their Lordships as to an extension of the patent.

Sir JAMES COLVILLE, after conferring with the other members of the Committee in the absence of the public, said their Lordships were satisfied of the merit of the invention and that it was of great commercial value. Mr. Warner had laid out a considerable, sum, and had no adequate return. The only doubt they had entertained was on Allen's prolongation, where the patent had not been used. In this case for some seven years very little progress had been made, but the matter had been explained, and their Lordships would advised Her Majesty that the patent be prolonged for a period of five years.

CHINA-CLAY.—The trade in china-clay, both in Cornwall and Devon, has for a long series of years been one of the most prosperous, from the fact that in few countries except England has it been found free from silica, mica, and iron, which to the potter are admixtures rendering it more or less useless. Hitherto, however, it has been in comparatively few hands, although very handsome dividends have been continuously paid, whilst the returns still largely increase. China-clay is used for many purposes besides the manufacture of pottery or porcelain and paper, and consequently always commands a ready sale. The property which some of our companies hold, in addition to possessing china clay in "practically inexhaustible quantities," has also china-stone, clay suitable for the manufacture of pottery, and clay adapted to the making of bricks, drain-pipes, tiles, &c. Many of them have works, buildings, plant, and machinery already erected, capable of drying from 150 to 200 tons per week. Large and numerous though these works already are, they do not suffice to meet the demand for Cornish and Devonshire clay, and it is the intention of several of the old companies to increase their size, so as to enable a much larger quantity of clay to be manufactured than now. The value of the machinery and plant in some of these works is estimated at many thousand pounds. The opening of the Cornwall Minerals Railway will tend very largely to fully develope this trade. Mr. James Lane, M. and C.E., late manager of Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, in reporting on one of these properties, says:—"When the tramway is formed, and opened up to this property from the railway, which I am informed will soon be the case, the convenience and expedition of carriage will be very great, and you will have one of the finest, most productive, and remunerative plastic clay works, if well and judiciously worked, in the county of Cornwall." Another party writes:—"The set embraces some hundreds of acres, and is known to contain scores of acres of china clay of superior quality, as proved by sales from the works and tests made by the best authorities in England. The quantity is practically exhaustless, and it has been proved to a depth of 55 feet, where the quality is much better than at surface, it being usual in all cases of good beds of clay to improve as depth is attained."—*West Briton.*

Some interesting analyses of specimens of native gold and silver have been lately made by Prof. Church, of Cirencester, and communicated to the *Chemical News.* The nuggets brought home from Ashantee, which, it will be remembered, presented a rich yellow that deepened superficially by association with ferruginous earth, were found to contain 9·94 per cent. of silver,—a rather larger proportion of alloy than might have been expected from the fine colour of the gold. Some stream gold from Wanlockhead, in Dumfriesshire, yielded 12·39 per cent. of silver. Although but little is now heard of the gold fields in southern Scotland, they were at one time of much importance; indeed, the Crawford Moor Mines yielded the gold from which the Scotch regalia was made in 1542, and it was also from this gold that the celebrated bonnet pieces of James IV. and V. were coined. In samples of Sutherlandshire gold Mr. Makins has found more than one-fifth its weight (20·78 per cent.) of silver. The specimens of native silver analysed by Prof. Church came from Allemont, in Dauphiné, and contained a very high proportion of mercury and antimony.

Some experiments made many years ago by M. P. A. Favre tended to show that hydrogen is capable of assuming two distinct allotropic conditions. When set free by electrolysis, the gas is in a peculiarly active condition; and in

passing from this state to that of ordinary hydrogen, it disengaged a definite quantity of heat. Pursuing his researches on hydrogen, he studied its absorption by palladium, and has recently extended his observations to the condensation of electrolytic hydrogen by platinum-black. These researches show that there is a marked difference between the two cases. With platinum-black the gas is condensed in the condition of ordinary hydrogen; whilst with palladium it suffers a molecular change, whereby it passes into an allotropic condition.—*Athenæum.*

THE WASHOE GOLD AND SILVER PROCESS.

The treatment of gold and silver by wet crushing and pan amalgamation without roasting, usually called the Washoe process, was ably described in an exhaustive paper read at the recent meeting, in New York, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, by Mr. J. M. ADAMS, M.E., of Silver City, Idaho. He assumes that the general arrangement of a quartz mill is understood, and treats the question so as to show how to secure from such a mill the greatest economy in working combined with the largest results. The more uniform in size the ore is prepared for the stamps the more easily can it be fed into the mortars. The ore should be so fine that a single blow of the stamp will be sufficient to shatter thoroughly each piece of ore. If a large piece is fed into the mortar, it may not be broken up thoroughly until after several blows or drops of the stamp. Besides, a large piece raises the stamp and reduces by so much the fall, thereby taking away part of the effect, and consequently diminishing the production. In preparing the ore for the stamps they at first used merely rock-hammers. The stamps were dropping 60 times a minute. Breaking by hand on average hard ore, they could not work over 2½ tons a day; then, by breaking very small by hand, they increased their production to 30 tons a day; but afterwards, by erecting a Blake's crusher, the production of the same stamps was raised to 35 tons a day; by breaking the ore very fine, they increased it to 37 tons a day on the same ore; and finally, by accelerating the rate of running the battery to 93 and 95 drops a minute, and keeping the same height of drop (8 in. to 10 in.), but using a coarser screen, they increased their production to 45 and 48 tons of ore crushed in 24 hours. But in breaking the ore very fine they found that the lowest end of the die or fixed breaking surface in the crusher wore away much faster than the middle or the upper part. True, they could turn the die, and so get wear from the upper part, but the middle part was wasted and lost, except as old iron. They overcame this by adding to the pattern of the die a projection on the lowest end, thus increasing the thickness at this place, and in this way they were able to get full wear of the whole die.

The most economical method of preparatory crushing would be to have two breakers, one set above the other. The mill having, as every mill should have, if practicable, plenty of natural fall—in other words, being built on the side of a steep hill—the first breaker should be placed above, and set so as to crush to a diameter of 2 in. Of course, a long, flat, and thin piece might go through, but at least one dimension will not be over 2 in. in diameter. All the fine, as well as the coarse, ore should pass through this breaker. When the ore is dry, let a very small jet of water flow into the mouth of the breaker to prevent the dust from flying. This dust involves a loss, and also injures the machinery. From the first crusher let the ore pass by chutes into the second. This should be set so that the breaking surfaces almost meet at the lower end. From here chutes should lead to each battery of ten stamps, or two mortars. If the ore contains much clay, it may be necessary to separate the fine ore and clay, and deliver it to the battery floor without going through the rock breakers, which the clay tends to choke up. The consumption of iron per ton of ore prepared in this way for the stamps will be about 0·3 of a pound.

Economically, Mr. Adams believes, automatic feeding will be universally adopted, expecially for ore broken to a uniformly small size. Even under present circumstances the automatic feed is more economical than to have a man feeding who is careless, lazy, or inexperienced. For a good battery-feeder he prefers a small, intelligent, active, and wiry man—a tall or stout man cannot stand the jar of the battery constantly and do good work. A tough man can endure feeding 20 stamps for 12 hours. If 10 stamps or less are to be supplied with ore self-feeding is more economical than feeding by hand, as performed by ordinary workmen; but if the mill is pressed with work, and the pans are of sufficient capacity to crowd the battery, the self-feeding apparatus is not so good as a man, faithful and skilful. Even if he must be paid 1*l.* per day he will more than earn his wages by the increased production of the whole mill. Low feeding is the best; let iron almost wear on iron. The skilful workman will feed low and uniformly, and not by sight, but by the sound of each stamp, and specially to each stamp. Under this system a stem may break occasionally, but it does not take long to put in another. The broken stems can be repaired by cutting off above the break and welding on a piece of a bar of rolled iron, which is subsequently turned off in a lathe. Even if three stems out of 20 are broken every month the cost of repairing, &c., amounts to little compared with the increased production obtained by low feeding. As regards the weight and speed of the battery, his experience favours light stamps and the utmost speed. The Owyhee Mill battery, 650 lbs. stamps, with 8½ in. drop (running to 10 in. before setting), was run at a speed of 93 drops a minute, the cams having been cut off, so as to have short cams. Such a speed gives no time for the stems to settle in the sand, and as long as bolts are kept tight, nuts secure, and guides snug, no serious breakage need be apprehended. On ordinary ores the consumption of iron per ton, including the old iron thrown away, is about 2 lbs.

As regards the supply of water for the battery, there should be as much fall as possible from the battery to the tanks, so that the conducting troughs will keep clear and not choke up; they will then require no excess of water. The supply to the battery must vary according to the clay in the ore. Use as little water as practicable, consistent with keeping the screens perfectly clean. The more clay, the more water needed; the more clay, the greater necessity for careful low feeding, in order to avoid the choking up of the mortar. If too much water is used to remedy the effect of careless feeding, an unnecessarily large amount of slimes is carried off out of the mill in the waste water from the battery and tanks. To avoid loss of slimes it is well to use a rather coarse screen, especially in clayey or slimy ores, so as not to puddle or churn the ores in the mortar more than necessary. This is particularly to be looked after when the ore is largely true silver ore, or the gold very fine. As regards setting the battery, it is, he considers, preferable to give the centre stamp of the five in each mortar the most drop, those adjacent on each side ¼ in. less, and the outside ones ½ in. less still. But some millmen prefer even set.

There is a strong objection to amalgamation in the battery. The amalgam thus formed is mostly a gold amalgam, and hence is worth much more than the ordinary amalgam of a silver mill, and of this the workmen are well aware. It is, therefore, an additional temptation to stealing. The only benefit to be claimed for it is the possible catching of some of the gold otherwise floating away in the water and catching in the slimes. It will be found, however, that this amount of gold is very small. The entire loss in gold in the slimes is not over 1 per cent. of the entire amount of the gold in the ore. This is not a very heavy loss, and, besides, most of this gold can be collected in the slime yards, while of the remainder much is so fine that it is doubtful if quicksilver in the battery would catch it. Why, he asks, should we then amalgamate in the battery, when we know that, except a very small and doubtful saving from the gold of the slimes (which seems offset by mechanical losses), all this gold is saved just as thoroughly in the cast-iron pans? The pulp is not concentrated before entering the pans; if it underwent such a process of course there would be additional chance of loss of fine gold, and additional argument for amalgamation in battery. It will be perceived that the reasoning just given applies, therefore, to the Washoe process, and not necessarily to gold mills where pans are not used. Yet even there the practice of amalgamation in battery is not universal, nor, indeed, the best.

There should be as many tanks as possible, in order to settle the maximum quantity of slimes inside the mill; and the system should be so arranged that as each tank is emptied of sand the escape or waste water can be turned into it. Each tank thus becomes in turn the final one of the series, and receives all the water after settling through all the other tanks. There should never be more than three tanks full of sand; the remainder, even when there are 20 of them, should be used for the settling of the slimes in the water. Each tankful of sand must be settled or prepared so that the contents can be easily handled with the shovel and charged into the car for transferral to the pans. In other words, the superfluous water must be removed. The ore is now in the shape of a wet coarse sand, called pulp, containing, according to its original nature and the character of the crushing, more or less slime (locally called "slum"). So far the process has been entirely mechanical, and the efficiency which has been achieved in this part of the treatment is measured by mechanical tests. The result with these arrangements may be thus summarised:—48 tons of hard ore crushed with 20 stamps, of 650 lb., dropping 8½ in., 95 times a minute, the ore from the breaker being fine, No. 4 screen being used. This is per 24 hours 2·4-10 tons per stamd, or 1·39 tons per horse-power developed.

There are many different styles of pans, the Wheeler being preferable for a small pan, and the Stevenson mould-board pan where a large one is desired. The general principle is the same. The ore to be heated and ground thoroughly to an impalpable substance; an active motion or circulation given to the pulp; the silver thoroughly reduced; the gold thoroughly brightened and cleaned from its occasional intimate mechanical mixture with foreign minerals; and finally the gold and silver are to be as entirely as possible taken up by the quicksilver. Chemicals are used, partly to reduce the ore, partly to save quicksilver and keep it clean, and partly to reduce by cheaper means what would otherwise be reduced at the expense of the quicksilver.

It may be assumed, as a fair average, that the charge is run five hours. All the chemicals used, except those of saving quicksilver, are put in the pan at different times, and after the last one is put in there should be at least 20 minutes before the quicksilver is charged. He prefers to put in the quicksilver in the middle of the period—2½ hours before drawing the charge, and use at the rate of 200 lbs. quicksilver per 2000 lbs. of ore, or a larger proportion of quicksilver if required by the richness of the ore. Three-quarters of an hour before discharging the muller is raised, since, if the pan is in good order, the charge should be by this time thoroughly ground, and raising the muller avoids further cutting up of quicksilver by the grinding. At the time of raising the muller the chemicals used for saving quicksilver may be added. Fifteen minutes before drawing the charge sufficient water is added to thin the pulp thoroughly; this prepares the charge to flow readily out of the pan, and also stirs up any pulp that may be moving sluggishly, at the same time the mass is considerably cooled.

The range of these remarks being purely mechanical, the subject of chemicals (mainly salt and sulphate of copper) in the pans will not be here discussed, suffice it to say at present that his practices and numerous experiments have disposed him strongly in favour of using chemicals, and using them largely. When only a low percentage is expected, and from a docile ore, there is often no need of any chemicals at all, though even then a judicious use of suitable re-agents will save some of the quicksilver. The more refractory the ore the greater necessity for chemicals, and for high heating of the pans. From ordinary and docile ores 80 per cent. of the assay can, in some cases, be readily obtained without use of chemicals, by enforcing all the small mechanical details such as those referred to, and by keeping the quicksilver in perfect order. The additional percentage obtained running up to 95 per cent. and over, which he himself has frequently obtained on gold and silver ores, is only to be gained by the use of chemicals.

The most important point in the process is to keep the quicksilver always bright, clean, active, and in good order. In working an ore that fouls the quicksilver, if it is not practicable to keep the quicksilver clean in the pan, it should at least be put in perfect order before it is again used for another charge. In such cases it is important to keep the pan as free from quicksilver as possible during the first part of the process. For cleaning quicksilver, sodium amalgam, caustic potash, dilute acids, cynanide of potassium, &c., are used. Even in working docile ores it is well to keep a cleaning mixture on the quicksilver under the strainers. The consumption of iron in the pan is about 10 lbs. per ton of ore; but this, he thinks, can be diminished without the loss of efficiency in grinding. From the pan the charge is drawn into the settler. On drawing the charge, the greater part of the quicksilver runs quickly into the bowl or reservoir of quicksilver in the bottom of the settler, whence it flows out, free from sand, through a siphon into a kettle outside. It is preferable to fill the settler when the charge is drawn with water falling as a rain, and when the settler is full to let nothing run out, but turn off the water and run the stirring-arms in the charge for an hour. This collects the floured quicksilver somewhat, and settles it. Then turn on plenty of water and let the settler discharge through the top plug-hole as long as possible. The operation should be so timed as to reach the bottom hole of each individual settler only just in time to receive the next charge. The settler will never choke with heavy sand if the pan has ground well and the driving-belt is in good shape.

A good supply of water should be kept constantly running in the agitators. Here there will be found some coarse sand, containing a little silver, amalgam, sulphurets, and considerable iron; but the saving is very small. Except on ores containing a large proportion of heavy sulphurets, or containing much slime that coats quicksilver, he has found but very little benefit in concentrators applied to tailings from the pans. In ordinary cases they collect little except iron from the pan and coarse sand. The pans grind so fine that the precious metals left in the tailings is very difficult to concentrate after leaving the agitators—provided the ore has been well worked. It is necessary to have a regular supply to the concentrator; and this may be effected with syphons of 1½ in. and 2 in. pipe. I have found Hungerford's concentrators very good for slimes and slimy ores, since the shaking collects the flour and slime coated quicksilver very well. After leaving the concentrator, the tailings were run, in the Owyhee mill, over a double set of blanket sluices, 250 ft. long, but it was found that on the ores then worked the saving did not pay for the labour employed in frequent washing, and at last the blankets were washed only about once a week.

The quicksilver collected in kettles outside the settler is strained through canvas sack; the amalgam collected is cleared from the small mechanical impurities in a cleaning pan, then re-strained and retorted in an iron retort, beneath which fire is kept up for eight to twelve hours. The distilled quicksilver is condensed by a sleeve around the escape pipe, filled with water. After cooling, the retort is opened, and the bullion is taken out and deliver to the assayer. The retort is a source of considerable expense in milling. His experience leads him to prefer a cylindrical retort of cast-iron, weighing about 1200 lb., and 14 in. by 48 in. inside dimensions. He has made many experiments, such as retorting in vacuum, firing 24 hours at a moderate heat, &c., but finally concluded to brace the retort as well as possible, never heat it above cherry-red, and submit to the loss of 1 per cent. of quicksilver for the present. Even at a cherry-red heat, however, the retort gradually gets out of shape, and once out of shape it soon bursts or cracks. To preserve the original shape as long it possible, he found it advantageous to hang the retort on four slings. Each of these is a semi-circular cast-iron brace, on which the retort rests; wrought iron rods, so attached that they can be renewed if burned out, are fastened to the cast-iron braces—one on each side of each brace. In this way, and by a careful and moderate heat, he was able to make retorts last 1½ year in constant use.

By slimes or slums he does not mean to include any slimes whatever from the pan tailings. If the ore has been properly and exhaustively worked there is not left in any part of the tailings from the pans any gold or silver that can be recovered by working these tailings, unless they be roasted or exposed to action of air and moisture for many years. The slimes here spoken of have never come in contact with quicksilver, and have never been worked at all; they are carried off mechanically by the waste water that leaves the last tank below the battery; and they assay, as a rule, about 60 per cent. as much as the ore. Generally the assay buttons from the slimes are worth much less per ounce than from the ore—*i.e.*, they contain proportionally less gold. The percentage of slimes varies with the amount of clay, and also depends much on the quantity of water used and the method of settling. In hard ores, with careful settling, slimes amount to 2 or 3 per cent. of the weight of the ore. The gold in the slimes is very light and flat; the silver occurs largely in refractory sulphurets, and also in a very finely divided state. The slimes from ores worth $16 per ton or upwards may be worked with profit.

Every piece of wood that has come in contact with quicksilver, the canvas straining sacks, the worn-out pan shoes and dies, even after careful washing and breaking, the thoroughly washed and shaken quicksilver flasks, the used up kettles and dippers, the floors, &c., all have quicksilver sticking to them; the men carry quicksilver on their boots and clothes, and it is found scattered in very small quantities outside of the mill. It goes everywhere. Drop a globule on the floor, you cannot entirely recover it. Climb up 40 or 50 ft. to the cross-timbers in the top of the mill, collect some of the dust on the top of the timbers, examine it with a glass, or wash it, and you will find quicksilver. Some is lost every time crude bullion is melted. Every pound of quicksilver is handled probably forty times a-day, and every time there is a little loss. (Quicksilver should be handled as much as possible mechanically, being raised by steam in pipes, or some other arrangement.) Quicksilver not covered with water or other liquid evaporates in the air. These losses can only be prevented partially by the greatest cleanliness. Again, quicksilver charged with copper readily becomes coated with small particles of iron. In the pulp it is readily coated by iron pyrites, grease, slimes, &c., or reduced to great fineness by grinding. In these "floured" and coated conditions much of it will float away and be lost, unless means are employed to collect it. He has found cyanide of potassium very effectual for this purpose; thorough settling also collects a good deal. Ores containing much talc likewise act unfavourably on quicksilver. As soon as quicksilver is fouled and becomes sluggish, it not only loses to a large extent its amalgamating power, but also is easily cut up and floured. In addition to the sources of mechanical loss above mentioned, much of the quicksilver is lost chemically.

In conclusion, he has only to say that, in his opinion, even base and refractory ores can frequently be worked more profitably by this process than by the vastly more expensive methods of dry crushing, roasting, smelting, &c. Much of the credit to be given for many points brought forward in his paper are, he says, due to Mr William F. Carter, mechanical engineer, who has worked with him constantly for several years past.

THE ISLAND OF ARUBA.—This little island bids fair to become quite famous for its gold product; mining operations having already been commenced there on a large scale. The island is situated just off the north-west coast of Venezuela, in latitude 12° 49′ N., and longitude 70° 5′ W. from Greenwich. It is about 20 miles in length and from 5 to 7 in width. Syenite is its prevailing rock. Granite, greenstone, and slates (diorite and talcose) occur to some extent. A belt of limestone (coral) from 500 ft. to 1 mile in width surrounds the island. The surface of the island is mountainous or hilly, the greatest elevation being 600 ft. Aruba is sparsely wooded. The chief articles of export are aloes and peanuts. A species of corn called by the natives "mice," much resembling broom corn, is grown for food. The climate is uniform, the thermometer in the shade or at night time never falling below 78° or rising above 92° Fahr. The trade winds blow from 15 to 20 miles an hour for nearly 10 months a year. Two hundred and upwards gold-bearing quartz veins have been discovered on the island. These veins are well defined; some of them quite large—one is 23 ft. in width. They prospect well—gold being found by panning nearly every time. The mineral resources of Aruba have been conceded for 35 years to the Aruba Island Gold Mining Company (Limited), the stock of which is owned in London and New York. The company have erected a California 20-stamp mill to run by six Empire windmills—their windwheels being 35 ft. diameter each. Salt water is used for milling purposes. There are as yet but two stamps running, which crush about 20 tons of rock per day—the rock thus far has paid $20 a ton. Prior to the concession of the mines to the company some veins were worked by the natives with highly gratifying success. They treated none of the rock in which gold could not be seen by the unaided eye. The rock was broken to the size of wheat grains, then placed on a flat rock and mulled by hand, with a stone weighing 30 lbs. or thereabout. The pulp was then washed in a calabash shell (sort of a gourd shell). The amount of gold thus taken out was estimated to be nearly $1,000,000. There are about 5000 inhabitants on the island. These consists of (say) 200 whites of Dutch origin, 500 negroes, formerly slaves (slavery was abolished about 10 years ago), 500 Indians, and the balance of a mixture of various shades of colour. The standard wages are 30 cents a day without board. The inhabitants are kindly disposed and docile people We have gathered the above facts from a conversation with, and from the written reports presented to the company by Mr. P. M. Randall, a mining engineer, formerly of this city, but now of New York, and on a visit to San Francisco.—*Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, May 23.

COAL IN AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Correspondent of the *Times* writes:—An enterprise which may be of the highest value to the country has not yet atracted the attention it deserves. Although our own geologists, and latterly the Coal Viewer of the New South Wales Government, have pronounced decidedly against the existence of payable coal in Victoria, cargoes of coal from a Victorian mine have been sold in the Melbourne market at good prices, and the coal is said to be of excellent quality, and preferable in some respects to that from the Antipodean Newcastle. It comes from the Kilcundu Mine on the eastern shore of Westernport Bay, about 60 miles from Melbourne, belonging to a company in which Messrs. Latham and Watson, two Sandhurst gold miners, are the principal shareholders. Having already won a large fortune underground, they hazarded a portion of it in pushing into the earth again in a new pursuit, undeterred by the warnings of science, and launched their undertaking in the face of many difficulties. A tramway and jetty have been constructed by which the coal is delivered into vessels of large tonnage. The mine is well open, and abundant coal is in sight.

MINERS AND MINING.—The Australian papers bring some news of interest to miners. The *Ballarat Courier* understands that a number of Ballarat miners left for Wales by the Lady Jocelyn, advices from their friends in Wales being to the effect that plenty of employment, with good wages, can be obtained by efficient miners there. The *Melbourne Argus* of April 20 has the following:—"We learn that a company is in the course of being formed in Melbourne for the purpose of utilising the discoveries of iron lately made in the province of Nelson in New Zealand, on the shores of Massacre Bay. A prospectus has been issued, from which we gather that the ore is of extraordinary richness, and the iron produced of the most superior quality. When tested in Melbourne the ore was smelted in a quarter of the time required by the celebrated Cleveland ores, at about one fourth the expense, and with only 10 per cent. of flux instead of 30 per cent. The pig iron was puddled in about a fourth of the time required by English pig, and as malleable iron it is said to be inferior only to Swedish, being exceedingly malleable and ductile. It can be produced in pig at a cost of 3*l.* per ton, and in marketable bars at 6*l.* per ton. The fact, moreover, that this company has also made arrangements for the purchase of a coal mine at three or four miles distance, advantageously worked for some time past by another company, is also a marked feature, inasmuch that sufficient coals can then be got at very little expense to answer all requirements for making the iron.

MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. W. PERCH, of Cardiff, coalowner, and W. P. HIGGS, of Bloomsbury, telegraph engineer, have patented some improvement in supplying compressed air to machines or apparatus for the purpose of obtaining motive-power. The invention consists in causing atmospheric air or any elastic gas to be compressed by known means into a portable chamber in the form of a bellows or otherwise, which the inventors prefer to construct of air-proof flexible material, such as leather or canvas, made air-proof by varnish or otherwise, and if necessary strengthened by bands or straps of the same or any other material, or the chamber may be constructed of iron or other metal of sufficiently small weight to be portable; this portable chamber when filled with compressed air or gas is carried or conveyed to the machine or apparatus to be set in motion, and is connected thereto by means of a pipe or tube.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices received June 1, 1874, per Tiber, dated Morro Velho, May 1.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.—During the past week (last advice being under date the 23d current) the general work has been carried on with regularity both at the surface, in the shafts, and excavations, and very fair duty has been accomplished in the quarrying and raising of mineral.

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce extracted during the second division of this month, being a period of 15 days, amounts to 10,220·8 oits. It has been derived as follows:—

	Oitavas.		Tons.	Oits. per ton.
General mineral	9284·4	from	1248	= 7·439
Re-treatment of sand	936·4			= 0·750
Total	10,220·8			= 8·189

Oits. Ozs. troy. Tons. Oits. Ozs. troy per ton.
or 10,220·8 = 1178·2919, from 1248 = 8·189 = ·9435

The foregoing produce from the mineral treated may be considered a high average.

Advices received June 8, 1874, per Leibnitz, dated Morro Velho, May 11:—

WEEKLY ADVICES.—Since addressing you on the 2d current, our usual work has been carried on very regularly throughout the establishment. We have had a moderate attendance of native borers, and quite an average amount of mineral has been raised from the excavation A, though we are still devoting a considerable proportion of the boring to driving and sinking holes, in order to get depth and space for advantageous stoping hereafter.

PRODUCE OF THIRD DIVISION OF APRIL.—The gold extracted from the mineral treated during the above division, being a period of seven days, amounted to 5457·7 oits. It has been derived as follows:—

	Oits.		Tons ore.	Oits. per ton.
General mineral	5023·8	from	638	= 7·874
Re-treatment	451·9			= 0·708
Total	5475·7			= 8·582

Oits. Ozs. troy. Tons. Oits. Ozs. troy per ton.
or 5475·7 = 631·2590, from 638 = 8·582 = ·9890

Advices received June 16, 1874, per Douro, dated Morro Velho, May 16:—

GENERAL OPERATIONS.—Since the advices forwarded from this on the 11th current our general work has been conducted with regularity at the respective points of operation. The attendance of natives has been pretty good, though very few attended on Ascension Day—Thursday, the 14th—that day being observed by the Brazilians as a holiday. The duty in driving, sinking, and stoping has been prosecuted steadily and effectively, very good duty having been done therein, and quite the average quantity of ore raised and delivered at surface.

PRODUCE FOR APRIL.—The gold produce extracted for the month of April amounts in all to 21,028·2 oits. It has been derived as follows:—

	Oits.		Tons.	Oits. per ton.
From General mineral	19,131·5	from	2509	= 7·625
Re-treatment	1,896·7			= 0·755
Total	21,028·2			= 8·380

Oits. Ozs. troy. Tons. Oits. Ozs. troy per ton.
or 21,028·2 = 2424·2993, from 2509 = 8·380 = ·9657

This produce for the 30 days of April is a trifle better than was extracted during the same number of days in March, though the yield per ton is ·076 of an oitava less.

The ore has been pretty uniform in quality, that from the B excavation having been better than during March. There was a little killas met with in the hanging wall during the earlier part of the month. Taking this into consideration, the produce for the month of April may be regarded as creditable and satisfactory.

MINING OPERATIONS.—During April the mining work has been carried on satisfactorily on the whole, and an average amount of driving, stoping, and quarrying has been effected. The mineral raised amounts to—

Wagons.	No. daily.	No. borers daily.	No. wagons per borer daily.
3219	128·76	94·92	1·35

Bearing in mind the hardness of the Morro Velho ore for penetrating, and that although the excavation A has considerable space, the large proportion of holes being employed for driving, the above duty of 1·35 wagons per borer raised daily is very good duty.

The drainage and ventilation of the excavations and shafts are good and effective in every part, having now a current of air between the excavations, as well as the shafts.

REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—The mineral received on the spalling-floors has been regularly and carefully broken to a moderate size, the passes kept well supplied, though there was very little daily stock on the floors.

The amalgamation process has been conducted with regularity, and a very good recovery of the gold contents of the ore made, showing only a loss in the process of ·826 of an oitava per ton.

COST AND PROFIT.

The gold return being	21,028·2 oits.	
Deduct loss melting into bars	73·2 „	
20,955·0, at 7s. 9d. per oit.	£8120	1 8
Cost, less sums receivable from the road contracts	4312	10 1
Profit on working for month of April	£3807	11 2

The whole cost of the establishment being now borne by revenue the above amount of profit for the month should be regarded as very creditable, seeing the limited scale on which we are necessarily working in opening the lode.

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce extracted during the first division of May, being a period of ten days, amounts to 6955·8 oits. It has been derived as follows:—

	Oits.		Tons.	Oits. per ton.
From General mineral	6498·4	from	856	= 7·591
Re-treatment	457·4			= ·534
Total	6955·8	„	856	= 8·125

Oits. Ozs. troy. Tons. Oits. Ozs. per ton.
or 6955·8 = 801·8904, from 856 = 8·125 = ·9364

Although the standard yield for the above division is a little under that obtained for the month of April, the produce is better, both as regards a daily return and the yield per ton, than was recovered in the first division of that month.

The change of the season has given us an increased number of patients in the hospital, but the general health of the establishment is good. Bronchitis has disappeared.

RICHMOND.—Cablegram from mine at Eureka, Nevada:—"Week's run, $29,000; two furnaces; start third furnace to-day; charcoal plentiful."

SWEETLAND CREEK.—Telegram from the superintendent, Mr. G. D. McLean:—"We have cleaned up after a run of 53 days; the gross receipts are $28,500; the tunnel expenses are $1100; the profit is $14,000. I send you a remittance of $15,000."

CEDAR CREEK.—Telegram from the superintendent, Colonel T. B. Ludlum:—"We have cleaned up Pacific, Central, and Gem. The gross returns are $21,500; the running expenses are $12,000. Other claims not ready for cleaning up."

MINERAL HILL.—Mr. Oakes, May 25: We have raised during the week 55 tons of ore, of an average grade of $50 per ton, at a mines cost, including stores, materials, and sorting about 70 tons of waste dumps ore, of $952.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Report for April: Produce and Cost: Produce, 5100 oits. (588 ozs. troy), at 8s. 6d. per oit., 2167*l.* 10s.; cost, 25,045 rs. ($816), at 6¾d. per milreis, 2729*l.* 7s. 9d.: Loss, 571*l.* 17s. 9d.—First Division of May: Produce weighed, 1900 oits.—Mine Captains' Letter, dated May 18: The ores continued to be taken from the Canon and No. 6 and 8 shoots. A very rich sample has been taken from the stopes in No. 6, below the 25, on the 14th inst., but on extracting for box work it proved to be a very small deposit only. Sinking is still being pushed forward with all possible speed. The water being drawn from the mine amounts to 18·46 cubic feet per minute.

ROSSA GRANDE.—Report for April: Produce, 1656 oitavas, at 8s. 6d., 703*l.* 16s.; cost, 8151 rs. ($283), at 26¼, 891*l.* 10s. 11d.: Loss, 187*l.* 14s. 11d. The daily average of force has been 167·2. The produce for the month amounts to 1656 oits. of gold, derived as follows:—Bahu mineral, 402 tons, 1562 oits.=3·88 oits. per ton; Mina de Serra Corrego, 62 tons, 94 oits.=1·52 oits. per ton: total, 464 tons, 1626 oits.=3·57 oits. per ton.—First Division of May: Extract from letter dated May 16: We are, with the small force employed, keeping all the stamps the water will run (21 in number) working slowly day and night, and the mineral being treated is better than I have seen for some months past.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—L. Chalmers, May 23: I returned from San Francisco last night. The miners have already commenced packing the boiler tubes from Silver Mountain to the mine, so as to lose no time in getting them in; the burnt tubes are already out. When the boilers are in order we shall commence unwatering. During my absence the road has been opened through 12 ft. of snow between the I.X.L. and Exchequer works, and the caved places substantially repaired. When the team returns I shall commence hauling ore. On Monday I put the men to drive the Acacia tunnel, and cross cut from the upper tunnel to ledge in both places, at which work they will remain until the mine is unwatered, when I shall start them to stope from the 100. I am in hopes from these operations to have two more sources of ore supply. When I have 200 tons of ore in (perhaps before) I shall run the mill. I have every reason to believe that I can show a good profit in a month's time. The actual cost of my last run was $299·38, and the bullion realised $519·50, equal to nearly 100 per cent.

— May 26: The team commenced hauling ore to-day; they are finding some rich ore in the Wide West or Silver Glance shaft; the same property I recommended to my friends some years ago.

INDEPENDENCE GOLD QUARTZ.—Advices from the mines continue to be of a most satisfactory nature. The superintendent reports that during the week ending May 23 the fourth level was driven 10 ft., the ore looking well, and that from that date there would be no difficulty in running all the stamps. He writes:—"How extensive the shoot of pay ore is I cannot say at present, but evidently there is a large body of it, that will yield a good profit for some time to come. We are making rapid progress in opening up this body of ore." The bottom level east had been driven 15 ft. since last report, the rock improving.

NEW PACIFIC.—J. D. Pringle, May 24: The level west of cross-cut has been driven 21 ft. west since my last letter to you, making in all 47 ft. During this driving the ledge has contained no mineral of any kind, and varying in size from 10 in. to 3 ft. On examining the ledge last evening, after the discharge of a blast, I found a few particles of good mineral, which is the first that has been seen since the ledge was cut. It is encouraging so far as it proves the ledge to be not entirely barren. The parties working west of shaft are finding small quantities of good ore. The run is only about 4 in. in thickness, and encased in such hard rock that the progress is very slow. They have at present about 4 tons of ore on hand, and will have it worked the present month. The 300 foot level is driving west in very hard rock, and raising chute at the point where water struck in the level. A stratum of good ore has been cut in this chute; the water still continues, as heretofore, to come from above at this point.

NORTH AMERICA (Gold).—Mr. Morgan (May 25) writes:—Considerable progress was made last week in washing the yard gravel. Three flumes were cleaned up, yielding gold, value estimated at $3000. The ground sluices have not yet been cleaned. I think 10 days more will enable us to entirely finish the yard washing. No great amount of gold was expected out of this gravel, but the result is going to be much less than was expected. However, I think there will be sufficient to meet all expenses up to the 1st inst. I am unable to report as favourable as I could wish to do of the prospects of realising this season out of the new ground. It seems to carry much more water in a top stratum of gravel than anything we have before found. On first opening the new breasts some difficulty with the

water was met, but I believed it would drain out. Instead of so doing it seems to increase, and I have had to shut up the openings at two points. If this state of affairs is to continue it will only be possible to run the main drifts ahead, and give the ground time to dry out, which it will do in a couple of months. I shall make a strong effort to keep two double breasts of 80 ft. length each open and working, but it is slow, tedious work. Men are drenched with water from overhead in a few moments. I prospected last week some of the old breasts, and found the gravel to pay only 80 per car-load; that will not leave a profit to work alone, and they will be stopped. No further prospecting has been done in new ground since last writing, as only a few men have been able to work, and those were employed timbering. I will try and give more definite information in my next as to what may be expected in new ground. The tailings are being run down preparatory to cleaning the bed of ravine channel.

BIRDSEYE CREEK.—G. S. Powers, May 25: Since my last I am in receipt of your letter of April 18. I have been away for the past week taking a look at the workings of the mines in Yuba and Sierra counties, in order to gather such information as may be useful to me in fitting up the Birdseye claims. The water in Staih ditch is running down rapidly, and we shall not be able to wash in this mine longer than this month out, except we buy from South Yuba, and I doubt if we can make it profitable, as it will not increase the pressure, and I shall be obliged to blast a portion of the bank. The Birdseye ditch has a full supply, and looks as though we might have a full supply until the latter part of June. Pechey tunnel and shaft are progressing finely. I shall measure the distance tomorrow that has been run to that date, and report the same. There is not much change in the working of Neece and West, except we are gradually getting over the old workings, and we now have a drift ready to explode in solid bank on the east side of the channel, the first we have had in solid bank. Walvapa is exceedingly hard, and we are not getting all the gravel at present that the water will waste away, but I am looking for a change for the better.

LUSITANIAN.—The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft below the 170 is 10 to 12 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore on the north part of it. At the 170, east of Taylor's, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore in the bottom of the level. At the 170, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. At the 160, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. At the 150 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz spotted with ore. At the 140, west of Taylor's, the lode is very small—of a dry flookan. At the 130, east of River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and country. At the 120, east of River shaft, the lode is in two branches; the north one is 2 in. wide, with ore in it. At the 110 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with copper and cobalt. At the 90 east the lode is 8 in. wide, with spots of lead in it. At the 80 east the lode is small and unproductive. At the 70 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of lead. At the 28 east the lode is nearly 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with ore.—Carvalhal: At the 50, east of incline shaft, in the level on Great lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of a little quartz and schist. We have put the men to see if there is more lode there. The lode at the top of adit, south-east of River Caima, is from 1 to 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead and mundic.

BENSBERG.—C. Craze, June 15: I beg to hand you the following report of the mine:—Victoria shaft appears to be getting through the lead-bearing part of the lode. We intend to go down about 3 ft. more perpendicularly, and if then fully through it to break the underlie, and follow the angle of the lead-bearing part, which is still producing good ore.—New Shaft: In the level east of this shaft we are cutting north, in order to meet with the better part seen in the east of open-cast; there is a little ore in the end, but we expect to have to drive 2 fathoms more before we meet with the best part of the lode. In stoping the level west of this shaft we find a good part of the lode standing on the north side, the lead here here is freer of the pyrites, and I think it will give a good percentage when dressed; the stopes east and west of this shaft will turn out 3 tons of ore per fathom. The level being driven in south-east side of open cast will produce about 1 ton of good ore to the fathom. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine to remark on.

MENZENBERG.—R. K. Roskilly, June 13: Dickin's Engine-Shaft: We have again set this shaft to sink below the 34, to nine men, at 100 thalers per lachter. The ground here is of a very congenial nature, which is just the same for progress as when last reported on, and its sinking is being pushed on with vigour. Our engine and pitwork are working well.

Original Correspondence.

WEST GREAT WORK MINE.

SIR,—I find a petition has been filed by Messrs. Harvey and Co., merchants, Hayle, Cornwall, to wind-up the above mine in the Stannaries Court, owing to sundry writs being served upon them for 200*l.*, a disputed claim for land damage, and it would appear that Messrs. Harvey wish the West Great Work shareholders to fight at law, and stand the expenses of an action in which many mines in the district are interested. This the shareholders do not intend doing to gratify Messrs. Harvey or anyone else. On Wednesday next the Liquidator will protest against the Bill, and there is every prospect of its being dismissed by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court.

The shareholders are fully aware the prospects of the West Great Work Mine were never better than at the present moment, that the mine was being formed into a limited liability company (the only safe way of working a mine), and if the Liquidator is successful in getting the petition dismissed all will yet be well. A short history of this little piece of business will be published for the benefit of shareholders in the West Great Work and in all other Cost-Book System mines.—33, *Poultry, E.C.* H. GOULD SHARP.

N.B.—Messrs. Harvey and Co. hold 10 shares only.

PENNERLEY MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—A writer in last week's Journal is too hard on the Pennerley agents. The ends in Pennerley during 1873 were reported poorer than in the two previous years. It takes six or eight months in the Shropshire mines to put a winze through from one level to another, and it is only since last December that the great improvements at Potter's Pit have been reported. Little has been done at the bottom of the old mine for want of ventilation. This will soon be remedied, and I fully expect that Pennerley samplings will reach 100 tons per month before the end of the present year. SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

LLANGENNECH COLLIERIES COMPANY.—At the first annual meeting of shareholders the statement of accounts and the report of the directors were read and adopted. The report states that the output has been steadily increased from 70 to 200 tons per day, that a new pit or drift has been opened from which coal is now being won, that arrangements for the erection of patent fuel works (which will cause the small coal to bring as good a price as the large) are nearly completed, that the opening of a third pit or drift is under consideration, and that the general condition of the property has been greatly improved.

TREVARRACK.—This mine is being judiciously worked by the energetic sinking of the main shaft. Expectation runs high concerning the future, and there can be no doubt of its becoming one of the best mineral properties in the district.

WHEAL MARY.—I am glad to see that fresh blood has been infused into this mine, and I hear the new directors are likely to enter with spirit into the concern. It would be a great pity to allow such a valuable property to slip into the hands of some persons who have been trying for a long time to prejudice the shareholders. This, I think, is beyond question, for no one who has seen the mine can contradict what has been reported of it by the various agents. I, as a shareholder, take a deep interest in the welfare of the company, and I hope all will rally round the new directors, and give them their hearty support, and then the mine, which is spoken of as one of the best in Cornwall, will be a credit to all concerned. I hear the new prospectus will be issued next week for the unallotted shares, at 3*l.* each.

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—The dry weather still continues, and the works are consequently much impeded, especially the ore dressing, for want of water. At the eastern mine the lode in the 24 east has been opened on, and found to be improving in value every foot driven. There is a course of ore, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fathom for 15 fathoms long, gone down in the bottom of the level above, and just in advance of this end, so that, no doubt, when extended a little distance further it will be met with, as the lode has been improving continuously in every successive level reached. The shaft is being carried down, by nine men, as speedily as the dry season will allow. The wall of the lode in the bottom still presents the same encouraging appearance, leading to the irresistable conclusion that directly broken into in the next level a great course of ore will be laid open. The whole of the machinery on both mines is in excellent condition.

CATHEDRAL.—The lode is yielding good quantities of copper ore, and a substantial sale will be made within two months.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS—(Messrs. R. R. Kelly and Co., Manchester, June 19).—Chemicals: Acid, citric, 4s. 2d.; muriatic, 4*l.* 10s. to 8*l.*; sulphuric, 3*l.* 10s. to 6*l.*; tartaric, 1s. 7d.; alum, best lump, loose and in barrels, 8*l.* 10s. to 9*l.*; ground, 9*l.* 10s. to 9*l.* 15s.; cake alum, 6*l.* 15s.; ammonia, carbonate, 7½d. to 7¾d.; muriate, 32*l.* 10s.; sulphate, white and grey, from 16*l.* 10s. for 23 per cent., 17*l.* 10s. for 25 per cent.; brown, 23 per cent., 15*l.*; sal ammoniac, 44s. to 45s.; arsenic, white powdered, 10*l.*; benzole, 30 per cent., 2s. 3d.; 90 per cent., 3s.; bleaching powder, 11*l.* 5s. to 11*l.* 10s.; copper sulphate, 26*l.* to 27*l.* 10s.; green and rusty copperas, 65s. to 70s.; Epsom salts, refined, 5*l.* 15s. to 6*l.* 5s.; potash salts, bichromate, 6½d.; pots, 35s. 6d.; pearls, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; chlorate, 10½d. to 11d.; muriate, 80 per cent., 6*l.* 10s. f.o.b.; red prussiate, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; yellow prussiate, 1s. to 1s. 0½d.; tartrate (cream of tartar), French, 5*l.* 11s.; saltpetre, 20s. 6d. Soda Salts: Acetate, 37*l.*; bicarbonate, 16*l.* 15s.; borate (borax), refined, 75*l.*; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent., 2¾d.; soda crystals, 5*l.* 7s. 6d., ex ship; caustic, cream, 60 per cent., 15*l.* 10s; white, 16*l.* 10s.; 70 per cent. white, 25*l.*; nitrate, 11s. to 11s. 3d.; Sulphate (Glauber salt), 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* 10s.; salt cake, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 10s.—Minerals: China clay, 42s. to 45s.; phosphates of lime, ordinary, 60 per cent., 1s.; 90 per cent., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per unit; Bolivian, 6*l.* 15s.; Canadian, 80 per cent., [illegible] 4d. per unit; Estremadura, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; Curacoa guano, 6*l.* 2s. 6d. U.K., and 6*l.* 5s. to 7*l.* Continent, 70 per cent.; Chrome ores, 6*l.* to 8*l.*; copper ores, [illegible] 6d. to 15s. 6d. the unit; iron ores, red hematites, British, 28s. to 31s. 6d.; Spanish, none; clay ironstone, 15s. to 26s.; oolitic, 9s. to 12s.; burnt iron ores, 60 per cent., 6d. the unit; manganese ores, 70 per cent., 140s. to 150s.; pyrites, cupreous, 8½d.; non-cupreous, 10d. the unit; antimony ore, 10*l.* to 12*l.*

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF THOMAS EVANS, ESQ., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 9th and 10th days of July next, and CANDIDATES intending to present themselves at such EXAMINATION must, on or before the 4th day of July next, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned district, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Secretary,
Full-street, Derby.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN at the POLYTECHNIC HALL, FALMOUTH, on TUESDAY, the 25th of August next, when PRIZES will be AWARDED in the MECHANICAL, FINE ARTS, PHOTOGRAPHY, and other departments.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and all information, apply to the Secretary,
EDWARD KITTO, Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned JAMES BAIN, JOHN PATERSON, and JAMES ROBERT BAIN, as IRONMASTERS and COLLIERY PROPRIETORS at HARRINGTON, in the county of CUMBERLAND, under the name or firm of "Bain and Paterson," has THIS DAY BEEN DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT so far as relates to the said JOHN PATERSON, and that the business will in future be carried on by the said JAMES BAIN and JAMES ROBERT BAIN, under the firm of JAMES BAIN AND COMPANY.

As witness our hands the 10th day of June, 1874.

JAS. BAIN,
JOHN PATERSON,
JAMES R. BAIN.

Witness—JAMES BROORBANK, Solicitor, Whitehaven.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON, AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPAAY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will, on Monday, the 22nd day of June, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his chambers, No. 11, New square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge proposes that such call shall be for THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such call.

C. HARWOOD CLARKE, Chief Clerk.
R. P. HARDING, 8, Old Jewry, London, Official Liquidator.
YOUNG, JONES, ROBERTS, AND HALE, 2, St. Mildred's-court, London, Solicitors.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1874.

COLONIAL BANK.—

Subscribed capital	£2,000,000.
Paid up capital	600,000.
Reserved fund	75,000.

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1874, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the Corporation.

The Transfer-Books of the Corporation will be closed on the 22nd June and re-opened on the 13th July next.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES CLARK, Secretary.

13, Bishopsgate-street Within, 4th June, 1874.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES OF 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that the COUPON due 1st July, 1874, on the Loan of £600,000, issued through Messrs. GILEAD A. SMITH and Co., will be PAID by the IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 6, Lothbury, on and after that date.

Coupons must be left one clear day for examination.

PRINCE PATRICK LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors have THIS DAY DECLARED the FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWENTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM, which will be PAID on the 16th July next. By Order, THOS. HUGHES, Secretary.

59, Seel-street, Liverpool, 17th June, 1874.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June next, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive and adopt the directors' report.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from Thursday, the 18th, to Wednesday, the 24th of June, both days inclusive.

JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., 9th June, 1874.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at Two P.M., for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the company.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 18th inst. until the 30th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board,

F. ANDREWS, Secretary.

21, Great Winchester-street, E.C., London, 18th June, 1874.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report and Accounts of the year 1873, and for general purposes.

In conformity with the Articles of Association, two directors, viz.—Henry Hodgson, Esq. and John Wild, Esq. retire from office at the above-named meeting, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The General Meeting will have to elect two auditors for the current year, and F. W. Collard, Esq. and Robert Fletcher, Esq. being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th day of June to the 8th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, J. C. LEAVER, Secretary.

6, Queen street-place, London, E.C., 18th June, 1874.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

*** Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

GREENER AND ELLIS' IMPROVED FETTLING FOR PUDDLING FURNACES is now in active operation at the SKERNE IRONWORKS, DARLINGTON, and LICENSES may be had for USING the PATENT on application to T. GREENER, STATION STREET, DARLINGTON.

The improved yield and quality of iron produced, and the economy effected by the process, render its speedy universal adoption, in these times, a matter of necessity and certainty.—Darlington, January, 1874.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

ROYAL ROUTE, VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS, by Royal Mail steamer IONA, from GLASGOW at 7 A.M., and from GREENOCK at 9 A.M., conveying passengers for OBAN daily; FORT WILLIAM and INVERNESS every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

For sailings to GAIRLOCH, ROSS SHIRE (for Loch Maree), STAFFA, IONA, GLENCOE, MULL, SKYE, LEWIS, and WEST HIGHLANDS, see bill with Map and Tourist Fares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 74, Piccadilly, London; or by post on application to DAVID HUTCHESON and Co., 119, Hope street, Glasgow.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS, BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY.

At the meeting on Monday (Mr. B. H. PEARSE in the chair) the accounts of the company for the year ending May 31, duly audited, were presented. The working-statement submitted by the lessees shows a total out-turn equivalent to 318 tons of pure copper, all sold in the colony at an average rate of about 67*l.* per ton. The directors expressed regret that the mining operations have been uniformly discouraging. The colonial value of ores has been seriously lowered, whilst the labour market—disorganised early in the year by the gold discoveries in the North—remained sensitively adverse to employers. The average tonnage rate of charges thus rose to 61*l.* This narrow margin of profit, the Chairman explained, applies, unfortunately, to an unimproved supply of ores, the irregularity of the deposits having hitherto baffled any expectations of a continuous raise from the best workings in Hart's lode, and by the Stockyard shaft. There remained, consequently, but a nominal sum applicable to dividend after the usual provision for the office expenses of each company—sufficient only, and that with the help of a small cash balance in hand, for a distribution of 2d. per share.

The lessees' report stated that during the year 2419*l.* 2s. 10d. was expended in proving the new ground, the works including a new shaft sunk 15 fathoms, levels driven 254 fms., borings 45 fms. Hart's lode was further proved at the 40 and 50, giving some fair tribute ground, set at from 9s. to 12s. in 1*l.*; but the branches met with have not generally proved lasting. Stockyard Shaft: Cross-cuts were driven from the 22 to prove some branches containing grey and black ores, furnishing some ground which could be let on tribute at 10s. in 1*l.* The encouraging appearance of Hart's lode at the 60 made it advisable to unwater the mine to the 70. The boring tools have been proving, for some time past, the character of the ground hitherto unworked, to determine the localities of the ore-bearing strata. The supplies for the acid process have been limited for some time, but an increase was looked for in the new ground opened up round the Stockyard shaft.

A dividend of that amount was then declared, and Mr. Alexander was re-elected a director, and Mr. Noble auditor.

The usual complimentary vote terminated the proceedings.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

Petitions have been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Malaga Lead Mining Company (Limited), New Nant-y-Bladd Silver-Lead Mine (Limited), and the Allt-y-Crib Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited).

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 9	Caldbeck Fells	26¾	£12 3 6	Shield and Dinning.
—	ditto	10	7 6 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
—	ditto	30	5 3 0	Nevill, Druce, & Co.
16	Foxdale	100	21 11 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
19	Plynlimmon	40	12 11 6	Adam Eyton.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 11	Pedn-an-drea	7	7	2	8	£58 15 0	£ 433 9 9	Tamar Co.
12	Polrose	8	12	0	25	54 10 0	469 6 2	—
17	Wheal Coates	1	12	0	9	58 10 0	93 16 8	—

COPPER ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 18	Nant-y-Ricket	21	4	0	0	£10 14 0	—	—

AUSTRALIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON on June 16.

Qnty. cwts.	Price. £ s. d.	Purchasers.	Qnty. cwts.	Price. £ s. d.	Purchasers.
13	56 10 0	Bolitho and Sons. Calenick Smelting Co.	45	59 0 0	Daubuz and Co.
87	56 0 0	Ditto.	184	54 5 0	Ditto.
3	58 5 0	Ditto.	87	52 15 0	Ditto.
190	54 0 0	Ditto.	40	58 5 0	R. R. Michell and Co.
75	53 15 6	Ditto.	19	56 10 0	Ditto.
281	55 10 0	Bolitho and Sons. Williams, Harvey, & Co.	16	57 0 0	Ditto.
32	56 0 0	Williams, Harvey, & Co.	134	56 10 0	Ditto.
83	56 10 0	Ditto.	105	59 0 0	Tregoning and Co.
121	53 0 0	Ditto.	120	56 10 0	Ditto.
			184	54 10 0	Charlestown Smelt. Co.
			80	57 5 0	Tamar Smelting Co.

EACH COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

Bolitho and Sons	Tons 25 8	Tregoning and Co.	Tons 11 8
Calenick Smelting Company		Charlestown Smelting Company	9 4
Williams, Harvey, and Co.	18 17	Tamar Smelting Company	4 0
Daubuz and Co.	15 16		
R. R. Michell and Co.	10 9	Total	94 15

PERUVIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LIVERPOOL on June 17.

Qnty. cwts.	Price. £ s. d.	Purchasers.	Qnty. cwts.	Price. £ s. d.	Purchasers.
95	39 0 0	Bolitho and Sons. Calenick Smelting Co.	210	41 5 0	Williams, Harvey, & Co. Tamar Smelting Co.
210	41 0 0	Bolitho and Sons. Daubuz and Co. R. R. Michell and Co.	25	45 10 0	R. R. Michell and Co.
55	39 10 0	Williams, Harvey, & Co.	75	46 15 0	Tregoning & Co.
			75	46 5 0	Tregoning and Co. Redruth Smelting Co.

EACH COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

Bolitho and Sons	Tons 8 5	Tregoning and Co.	Tons 5 19
Calenick Smelting Co.		Redruth Smelting Co.	2 0
Williams, Harvey, and Co.	8 0	Tamar Smelting Company	5 5
Daubuz and Co.	3 10		
R. R. Michell and Co.	4 15	Total	37 [illegible]

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 3, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, June 18.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	83	£5 14 6	Glasgow Caradon	55	£5 9 0
ditto	79	7 4 6	ditto	34	4 9 6
ditto	78	7 17 6	East Caradon	70	5 7 6
ditto	50	14 9 0	ditto	55	4 13 6
ditto	45	5 6 0	ditto	50	5 11 0
ditto	36	9 18 0	Wheal Crebor	65	5 2 0
ditto	34	6 15 0	ditto	60	4 8 0
Marke Valley	100	3 10 6	ditto	12	11 0 0
ditto	91	3 10 6	Wheal Russell	63	3 18 0
ditto	62	4 16 0	ditto	38	3 1 6
ditto	45	1 14 6	Prince of Wales	70	4 2 0
ditto	44	5 17 6	Phœnix	65	9 5 0
Hingston Down	90	3 14 6	Bedford United	60	4 8 0
ditto	87	3 2 6	Duchy Great Consols	51	3 5 0
ditto	73	3 9 6	Wheal Friendship	21	9 0 0
Glasgow Caradon	83	6 4 0	ditto	11	2 4 0
ditto	68	6 4 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

South Caradon	405	£3207 2 0	Wheal Russell	101	£ 363 11 0
Marke Valley	342	1307 0 0	Prince of Wales	70	287 0 0
Hingston Down	250	860 16 0	Phœnix	65	602 17 0
Glasgow Caradon	240	1388 2 0	Bedford United	60	265 10 0
East Caradon	175	910 17 6	Duchy Great Con.	51	167 0 0
Wheal Crebor	137	727 10 0	Wheal Friendship	32	223 9 0

Average standard ..... £105 17 0 | Average produce ..... 78[illegible]
Average price per ton £5 7 0
Quantity of ore ..... 1928 | Quantity of fine copper 147 tons 9 cwts.
Amount of money £10,309 15 6

LAST SALE.—Average standard ..... £101 14 0 | Average produce ..... 8[illegible]
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £103 14 0—Produce, 67½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	244	£1375 19 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	631	4005 0 0
Mason and Elkington	304	1489 5 0
Copper Miners' Company	280½	1503 7 9
Charles Lambert	151½	556 17 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	317	1379 7 0
Total	1928	£10,309 15 6

NO SALE on Thursday next, June 25.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C. and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER. Business done in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c. TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALERS in STOCKS, SHARES (Home, Foreign, and Colonial) BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, GAS SECURITIES, and MISCELLANEOUS. Consultations (personally), Twelve to Three. Enquiries answered, and Selected List gratuitous upon application.

Messrs. TREDINNICK deal in Great Western, Northern, London and North Western, and Midland Stocks, London and Westminster, Union, Joint Stock, and London and County Banks, Water, Docks, Gas, Insurance, Telegraphs, and Miscellaneous.

Messrs. TREDINNICK deal in sound British Mines, and are buyers of shares in Roman Gravels, Tankerville, Van, Dolcoath, Tincroft, and Van Consols. Some progressive shares can now be purchased with advantage. These are sure to advance rapidly.—32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE GUNPOWDER PILE-DRIVER.

Reference has several times been made to the use of gunpowder for the purpose of pile driving, but difficulties have usually been met with preventing the practical application of the system. These, it appears, have now been entirely overcome by Mr. THOMAS SHAW, of Philadelphia, and the general features and advantages of his particular design, as well as the principal features of the construction of the several forms of machines hitherto used. The first form of machine tested consisted of a wooden frame, almost identical with the ordinary pile-driver, but having cast-iron guides, made in short lengths, with U-shaped sections, and secured to the inner opposing faces of the uprights. The ram was caught and held in position at the highest point of its ascent by means of a pawl engaging with the teeth of a rack secured to one of the uprights, the pawl being ingeniously constructed so as to release at will by pulling a cord from below. This part of the apparatus, however, was soon superseded by a continuous friction brake, which was applied from one side of the machine, with its arm brackets bolted to one upright, and the brake bar of angle-iron pressing the ram in a corresponding V groove against the opposite upright. Whilst this machine fulfilled the desired conditions as to weight and portability, it did not possess the more essential property of strength and durability, and but two or three of this kind were built. The action of the brake forced the uprights and the guides apart, throwing the plunger out of line with the gun, and distorting the frame at every blow.

The next form tried was constructed largely of cast-iron. This was found to be an improvement in many respects, especially as regards rigidity; but the machine was excessively heavy and unwieldy, owing to the great amount of cast-iron used in its construction. Next the combined plan of wood and iron framing was tried again, and then the V form of guides was abandoned entirely, and a half dove-tale adopted. The experience gained by repeated failures seemed to point to the necessity of returning to a metal guide frame entirely, and the next form produced was made of McHaffie steel. The uprights were of T section, gradually diminishing in size from base to top, cast separately in about 5-ft. sections, and the ends bolted together with fish plates. The guides were made of half dove-tail section, projecting from flange face centrally, and tool dressed, as also were the ends of the section, to secure the necessary aligment. A double brake apparatus was attached, one on each side, and applied from the rear. The break arms and brackets were of steel, and bolted to web and rear flange of uprights, and the brake bars were of the usual angle iron. The uprights and guides were secured the proper distance apart by stout iron rods fitted with jam nuts, and passing through the side bars of framing, which were of wood, and bolted to flange of uprights and to the guides to assist and support each other through the gun and ram. This plan succeeded well, and several fine machines, some as large as 60 ft. high, and fitted with a steel gun of 8½ in. bore, and with a 3000 lb. ram, have been put afloat and in service in different sections of the country, with good results as to efficiency and durability. The cost of the steel itself, and the somewhat difficult machine work required to fit it for use, the writer is informed, renders it still too expensive, and it is also too heavy and cumbersome.

The ram, which was of cast-iron, is provided with a plunger, upon the lower end of which is screwed a steel ring or band, and turned to neatly fit the bore of the gun below—the whole weighing 2170 lbs. The gun is of steel manufactured by the McHaffie process, and weighing 1300 lbs. It has a bore 7½ in. diameter, and 24 in. deep, pointing upward, with its mouth slightly bell-shaped to receive the ram plunger at each stroke. Its walls are 3½ in. thick at base, and the lower end is recessed to receive the head of piles. The uprights of the frame each consist of a single piece of light 9 in. channel bar of rolled iron, 42 ft. long, and weighing 50 lbs. per yard, with their flanges turned outwards, and the front flanges forming the guides, or ways, up and down which both ram and gun move. The uprights are firmly secured together, the proper distance apart, by means of angle iron cross bars, riveted to the rear flanges, and spaced 6 ft. apart. The side bars of the framing are of angle iron also, one end of each of which is bolted through its vertical flange to the inside of the web of the uprights, and to the upper flange of the cross bar through its horizontal flange, thus forming a sort of gusset stay, or brace, to stiffen the guides transversely, and the other end is bolted to the ladder, which is made of wood. The cross-head at the top of the frame, made also of light nine-inch channel iron, and secured to the uprights by angle iron brackets riveted on, carries the runner shieves and cushioning piston bolted to its upper and under sides respectively. This fixed piston fits into a corresponding bore of the ram to form an air cushion, and prevent the escape of the ram from the guides when the height of its rebound is limited, as during the first blow with long piles. The friction brake attachment, by which the ram is held in position at any point, is located (one on each side of the machine) between the flanges of the uprights, on the outer side, and consists of a brake-bar, made of very light T-iron, and brake-arms, made of the McHaffie steel, spaced 2 ft. apart, and pivoted to the studs in the web of the uprights, and is operated by a lever through a suitable link. By this arrangement of the brake it is well protected from injury while at work, the connections are short and direct, and the strains of its action are self-contained in a single part of the machine, and not transmitted from one part through others to another part, with a powerful tendency to separate them at every stroke, as heretofore.

The friction surfaces of the bar and guide are likewise effectually protected from any fouling action from the gun, which has been a source of much trouble in other machines, especially in damp weather, when the brake would not hold well. The adoption of the light T-iron brake-bar, instead of the angle iron heretofore used, affords the requisite strength with less weight, admits of a simpler and shorter pin connection with the ends of the brake arms, and thereby permits the use of as small as 9-in. channel iron for uprights; and at the same time it allows sufficient room between the flanges for the use of a 6-in. brake-arm, while the small flat friction surface has proved to be as effective as the more extended V of the angle iron. The axes of the gun and ram project 2 in. from the face of the guides, in order to give sufficient clearance to the cross bars when driving crooked piles, but this overhang has not proved detrimental to the action or efficiency of the machine in any respect. The plates of the ram, against which the brake-bar bears, are made a little thicker than those of the gun, so that the brake can be applied to the ram only, and they are also notched into the arm a little to resist the shearing strains due to the instantaneous change of motion while in operation, it having been found difficult heretofore to securely bolt anything of any magnitude to the ram. The sills of the framing are of wood, and rest upon the long rollers ordinarily used on land machines to facilitate the movement. The diagonal angle and bar iron braces are merely to give additional stiffness to the framing.

The principle of this action, and manner of operation, do not differ from the original form of construction. The only advantage or improvement claimed is in the overcoming many of the mechanical difficulties which have been in the way of producing a much lighter and cheaper machine, consistent with the requisite strength, efficiency, and durability. Ordinary rolled iron has, therefore, been largely used in its construction, it possessing all the necessary qualities afforded by McHaffie steel for this purpose at less than half its cost per pound, and with somewhat less weight. Moreover, the uprights can be made in a continuous piece, without having any joints or bolts incident to the use of cast-iron or steel in sections, and, unlike them also, the guides require no machine fitting or tool dressing, whilst its superiority over cast-iron in every essential respect is sufficiently obvious without further comment. By this plan a saving of about 25 per cent. in cost of construction is effected, as well as a reduction in weight, over the best machines hitherto made, while its operation has been most satisfactorily tested.

The machine appears to effect considerable economy, but no reliable data as to actual cost of operation has been obtained. The work has been done by contract, and the limited supply of piles to the machines did not permit their constant use without interruption scarcely for a day at a time, the force employed to operate them having been too small to also keep them supplied with piles at the same time. Under favourable circumstances, however, as many as 81 piles have been driven in 9½ hours, and 12 in a single hour.

GOLD MINING IN NEW ZEALAND.

One of the greatest feats of engineering skill of which the colonies can boast has been accomplished in the Thames gold mining district in the province of Auckland, New Zealand. This district is situated on the eastern shore of the Firth of the Thames, a large river, navigable to light-draught vessels for some 50 miles from its mouth. It was in the Firth of Thames, off the Turam Valley, now part of the gold field, that the great navigator, Capt. Cook, cast anchor in his good ship Enterprise 104 years ago; and little dreamed he or any of his stout crew how near they lay to one of those Dorados ever kept in mind and eagerly sought after by the earlier navigators of modern times. Hanraki, the native name of the district, was then numerously populated by the Maoris, and up to as late as seven years ago was but little frequented by white men, and was regarded, and with reason, as one of the strongholds of the natives who were hostile to British rule. However, a startling revolution in the sympathies of the Hanraki natives and their attitude towards the whites was created by the discovery of gold in the district in 1857, a year that will ever be regarded as memorable in the annals of the province of Auckland, then suffering from a fearful reaction consequent upon the termination of the last great native war, and the withdrawal of troops from the province. The gold field proved a very haven of refuge to hundreds upon hundreds of unemployed men of all classes who had been reduced to the verge of absolute indigence; and as the moneyed class of the City of Auckland backed the field to win, its development proceeded with rapidity, and was attended by success that the most sanguine scarcely hoped for. Line after line of auriferous lodes was opened, chief amongst which was the now celebrated Caledonian Golden Crown lode, but which then was only known as the lode that had been opened in a claim termed the Manakaw, situated on a ridge of a high spur. From the Manakaw the lode dipped into the Golden Crown, increasing in richness as it went, and subsequently was traced, still increasing in richness, into the Caledonian Mine. The strike of this lode is about north-east and south-west, and its dips to the north-west at about an angle of 45°. The water line of the lode was first reached in the Golden Crown Mine; and as it very soon became evident that a heavy body of water would have to be dealt with, preparations to meet and overcome that great obstacle to mining progress were made by the Caledonian Company erecting a 45-horse power engine, and providing a 12-in. lift that was afterwards supplemented by another of 10-in.; a winding-engine was also erected. Then the Tookey Company, whose mine was situated dead on the line of the lode, also erected a powerful winding and pumping plant; and it was hoped that by working together the two companies would be able to keep the water down. It, however, soon became evident that other and more potent means would have to be resorted to, and this led to a coalition on the part of four companies—the Golden Crown, Caledonian, Tookey, and the Imperial Crown—and to this coalition was given the name of the "United Pumping Association," the object of which was to purchase and erect a large bull-engine, not quite complete, and pumping gear then for sale in the neighbouring colony of Victoria.

The plan of operation sketched out was simple enough, being to erect the plant on a site above where the lode should lie, at a much greater depth than had been gained in either the Caledonian or Tookey Mines. The Imperial Crown Mine, next to the Tookey, was selected as the site, the estimated depth, according to the survey, at which the lode would be found right under where a main shaft had been opened by that company being 340 ft., which was at least 100 ft. deeper than where the lode lay in any part of the Caledonian Mine, and quite 200 ft. deeper than the bottom levels of the Tookey and Caledonian. Towards the middle of the year 1871 the purchase of the plant was completed, and before the year closed it had safely reached its destination. A competent engineer, Mr. William Errington, was engaged to superintend its erection, and in August of the above year he arrived at the Thames from Ballarat, where he had been located for many years. Sinking the Imperial Crown shaft by the Imperial Crown Company had been conducted to a depth of 190 ft. or thereabouts, the shaft being situated close to the coast range, which there nearly approaches the sea beach. The mouth of the shaft was certainly not much more than 20 ft. above the level of high-water mark, and hence it was feared that as sinking proceeded water from the sea might prove troublesome. Happily, however, good close country prevailed and kept the water back. Sinking the shaft so far had been accomplished by the aid of one 40-horse power engine for pumping, and a 12-horse power engine for winding, whilst a donkey-engine was used to drive the air-fanners. Two 12-in. lifts dealt with the water, but had much ado to keep it under, and were finally beaten by it. As soon as Mr. Errington took charge active preparations for the erection of the new plant were commenced. Firstly, a foundation capable of sustaining the enormous weight of the engine and pump had to be prepared, and this involved excavating around the shaft to a depth of 20 ft. to the solid rock. Material for a foundation was happily procurable from some splendid stone dykes, composed of a sort of bastard granite, that had been discovered in a locality named Hope Creek, distant about two miles from the association's works. The pressing necessity for good foundation stone led to the discovery of the dykes, and thus one noble industry gave birth to another, for the dykes are now in the hands of a stone quarrying and cutting company, and produce stone of an unexceptionable quality, that is largely in demand. In due time the foundation was built up, some of the blocks used being 2½ tons in weight, whilst the total measurement of the stone used was 26,000 cubic feet. The foundation is capped by two cylinder piers, one on each side, upon which has been built a frame of huge girders, each 30 in. square, of solid timber. And all their strength, and their solidity, is not a whit too much to sustain the superincumbent weight of the massive machinery, which would be regarded as massive even in our country, where the steam-engines assume such enormous dimensions. Of this machinery the engine may be first described as including a cylinder of 82 in. diameter, 10 ft. stroke, and weighing 13 tons, a piston-rod of 8 in. diameter, and a metallic piston. The engine is inverted, and direct action, the pump-rods being attached to the piston-rod. The admission and emission of steam to and from the cylinder are regulated by three valves, termed the steam-valve, the equilibrium valve, and the eduction valve; and these are actuated by tappet gear from plug-rods connected with the balance-beam. The engine is also fitted with steam eduction cataracts. The air-pump is 39-in. diameter and 5-ft. stroke, and is also worked from the balance-beam. Three tubular boilers, each 32 ft. long by 6½-ft. diameter, the tubes being 3½-ft. diameter, and fitted with Galloway tubes, supply steam to the engine through a steam-pipe of 18-in. diameter. The pumping-gear consists of ordinary draw-lifts and plungers, excessive size being their principal characteristic; the diameter of the column is 25 in. Each pump is constructed of from 1½ in. to 1⅛ in. thickness of iron, and faced on the flanges. The plunger is 24-in. diameter and 14 ft. long. The main pump spears are of blue gum timber, squared to 20 in., and in 35-feet lengths, strapped with four set plates of 9 × 1 in. iron, and 14 ft. long. The balance-bob of the pump-engine consists of the balance-beam above referred to, and which is in one piece of timber, 45 ft. long, and 30 in. by 24 in. in size, and a box of 15 tons capacity. The balance-bob oscillates upon a gudgeon of 8 in. malleable iron. Several months of costly patient labour were expended in putting together this huge fabric of mechanism, and the work at length came to an end, when the finishing touches were given to a handsome house that covers the engine and shaft. Excepting the cylinder, which was made by Leigh, of Patricroft, near Manchester, the engine and pumping-gear are of colonial manufacture. The pumps were made at the Union Foundry, Ballarat, and the air-pump and condenser were made by Langlands and Company, of Melbourne, Victoria. The other parts of the gear were turned out in truly creditable style by ironfounders of Auckland and the Thames.

As soon as the engine was in working order sinking the shaft was resumed, and continued until a depth of 400 ft. had been gained. In the meantime the object in view—tapping the lode and draining the Caledonian and Tookey Mines—was accomplished. A short description of the shaft may, perhaps, not be uninteresting to our readers. Sunk 400 ft. deep, it is divided into two sections, of which the first extends from the surface to the 220 ft. level, where the first plunger is fixed, and the second from the 220 ft. level to the 400 ft. level, where preparations to fix a second plunger are now in progress. The size of the shaft from the surface to 180 ft. down is—length, 11½ ft.; breadth, 6½ ft., these measurements being in the clear; and hence the excavation made was much larger to provide room for the frames and piles of which the shaft is built. The frames are placed 3 ft. 6 in. apart, and are composed of timber, varying between 9 in. and 18 in. square, according to the character of the stratum of country to be supported. At every 30 ft. the shaft is strengthened by sets of massive bearers of timber, hewn to 30 in. by 24 in., and let deeply into the solid country. To these bearers the frames are hung by 1¼ in. iron bolts at the corners, nine frames to each bearer.

From the 180 ft. the size of the shaft gradually increases to make room for the plunger work, until it is 20 ft. long by 10 ft. wide at 220 ft., where the first plunger is fixed in its chamber. This chamber is about 20 ft. high, and is built of huge balks of timber, and spanned by five girders, each 4 ft. wide by 2 ft. thick, three above and two below, and bolted together into solid pieces. The upper girders support the pump column, whilst those near the floor of the chamber constitute a foundation for the plunger work, which weighs 26 tons, exclusive of the cistern, and that is 8 ft. square, is built of timber braced with iron, and is bedded on the solid country of the chamber floor. The second section of the shaft is a *facsimile* of the first, excepting that instead of a plunger a draw-lift works in it, that kind of pump having of course to be used whilst sinking was progressing. In the course of four months this draw-lift will have been discarded for the second plunger. The latter, we may observe, is to be cast at one of the local foundries, that of Messrs. Price Brothers. Its dimensions will be precisely similar to those of the first plunger. The shaft is traversed by a brattice, that divides it into two compartments of unequal size, of which the smaller is the winding compartment only—one side of it, however, being devoted to that purpose, the other is pretty well occupied by a line of air boxes, reaching from the bottom of the shaft to a powerful draught-furnace built into the smoke stack of the winding-engine. The draught-furnace system of ventilating mines has been introduced with marked success in the Thames district, the deeper mines of which are deluged with carbonic acid gas. Besides the big engine the association employs three others—one of 40-horse power for winding, another of 12-horse power to pump sea water for condensing purposes—the shaft water being in great request to supply quartz-crushing mills—and a 4-horse power engine for miscellaneous purposes. These engines take steam from two Cornish boilers, and with those boilers are substantially housed under one roof. The area of the site of the association's works falls but little short of three acres, and yet there is no room to spare, every yard of ground outside the machinery being occupied by coals, wood, and other material, also by an immense reservoir for sea water, and a quartz-crushing machine with 23 heads of stamps. Work proceeds night and day, and is governed by the utmost order and precision of details, and that the management is admirable is evidenced by the fact of no serious accident having occurred to any of the employees since erecting the engine was commenced. We will conclude this article with a few facts illustrative of the ponderous character of the pumping-gear and the power of the engine. The weight of the columns is 160 tons and of the main spears 25 tons, whilst the weight of the column of water that is constantly moving upwards is 35 tons. The duty performed by the engine is equivalent to lifting 38,000,000 lbs. 1 ft. high with a consumption of 1 cwt. of coal; and considering that the engine is not steam-jacketed, and that the coal used is very much inferior to the better sorts of English and Welsh coal, this performance is not to be found fault with. How perfectly every part of the machinery has been fitted is evidenced by the silence of its working, for excepting the roar of the water as it pours into the cisterns, and a sort of sighing as the plunger takes water, not a sound is to be heard in the shaft; whilst the clacking of the valves, and whistling inspiration of the steam-valve as it takes steam, alone disturb the stillness of the engine-room.

As near as may be arrived at approximately, 50,000*l.* have been expended upon the United Pumping Association's undertaking, and to the question,—Has this cost been merely incurred for the purpose of draining a lode? a negative reply may be given, the shaft having been sunk for the double purpose of unwatering the lode and prospecting a line of country apart from that one in which the shot of gold had been traced in the Golden Crown and Caledonian Mines. There is every probability of gold being found in it, for the country that has been penetrated is of the likeliest character, whilst the few leaders that have been met with are also very promising. The incentive to prospect—and thoroughly prospect too—the deep ground of the locality we have reported upon is supplied by the enormous yields of the Caledonian Mine, which first and last has produced over three-quarters of a million sterling of gold: 25,000 ozs. of the precious metal were taken out in the course of one short fortnight, whilst the yields for corresponding periods, before and after that particular one, fluctuated between 2000 ozs. and 18,000 ozs. After being traced to a depth of between 400 ft. and 500 ft., measured on the underlie of the lode from the outcrop, the gold suddenly broke off and the present operations of the Caledonian Company are being conducted with a view to the recovery of the lost shot. The search has also been taken up from the association's shaft, where a drive is going in at the 385 ft. level towards the line of the shot, and that the latter will sooner or later be found again is considered as almost certain.—*Engineer.*

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

Quietude has been the principal feature of the Mining Market during the past week. The fluctuations that have taken place in tin stocks have been of little importance, and prices may be said to have remained stationary. Shares, however, are scarce, and there is no doubt that holders are waiting for further advances in the standards. Respecting imports of the metal, it is an encouraging feature to note that they continue on a limited scale, and as the home production has sensibly decreased the chances of an early advance are certainly promising. If the movements of the tin markets depended only upon the legitimate influences of supply and demand this advance could be predicted with tolerable confidence; but it is as well not to lose sight of the fact that there has been a great amount of speculation in the metal in London, and "bears" are supposed not to have quite covered themselves yet. Some very encouraging rumours are afloat as to the future of the copper trade, and we are likely to hear of something good shortly. The present quotations are firm, and consequently copper mine shares, although not largely dealt in, generally maintain their prices. One of the first to be affected by any advance in copper would be West Tolgus. This mine, which has been making some rapid strides lately, is reported to be looking uncommonly well, and a dividend of about 30s. per share is talked of at the next meeting. This, however, may be a too sanguine view of affairs. The mine throughout has improved, but the lode in the 85 fm. level west is spoken of as the most important point. Shares are decidedly scarce at 60 to 65.

Old Bottle Hill.—In about 5 ft. more driving the lode is expected to be cut here. This point is being looked forward to with great interest, as it is expected to lead to the opening up of a good course of copper. Tin dressing has already commenced, but water is reported to be rather scarce. This will be the case with all mines dependent on water supplies, as the effects of the drought are now beginning to be felt.

A further fall has occurred in West Chiverton shares, which at the present moment are very much in favour of buyers. The mine is said to be looking very poor, and a call is expected. This has, probably, frightened holders. The present price is, however, very low, and can hardly represent the value of machinery.

From Prince of Wales we hear the copper lode has been struck in the 77 east. The same lode in the 65 is valued at 10*l.* per fathom. It is satisfactory to find the ore holding down, as it greatly enhances the value of the mine. A small sampling of ore has just taken place, realising upwards of 280*l.*

Foreign mine shares after rallying a little from the extreme depression of last week have again become easier, and shares are being offered. The result of the Emma adjourned meeting has apparently been only to make confusion worse confounded. According to the official advices the mine could not very well look worse, and already the question of liquidation has been freely discussed. So many elements of discord have lately been introduced that one may well nigh despair of any satisfactory solution of the difficulties being arrived at. Indeed, it is difficult to see how a wind-up sooner or later can be averted. Richmond shares have been extremely flat, although the advices from the mines are not by any means discouraging. Two furnaces have made a seven days' run of $39,000, and a third has since been started. Fuel, too, is reported to be plentiful, but somehow or other the shares droop. Probably the shareholders have not yet recovered from the effects of the late *exposé* respecting the original price given for their property. The final meeting of the Eclipse Gold Company will be held on the 25th inst. About 2400*l.* is ready for distribution amongst the shareholders.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

PEAT FUELS, AND THEIR ECONOMIC VALUE.

A highly interesting paper, giving an account of what has been done towards the utilisation of peat, has recently been read before the Manchester Geological Society by the honorary secretary, Mr. JOHN PLANT, F.G.S., Curator of the Royal Museum, Peel Park, the principal object being to give an account of the Peat Fuels in the Exhibition of Scientific Industry at Peel Park, 1874. Mr. Plant remarks that the surface covered by peat beds in England is considerable and widely scattered, except in the Midland Counties; it is much greater in Scotland, but most extensively seen in Ireland. The peat bogs of Ireland are estimated at 2,831,000 acres, those of Great Britain at 3,500,000 acres, giving the total extent of peat in the British Isles equal to, in round numbers, 6,000,000 acres; and if, says Mr. Plant, we accept an average thickness of 12 ft. deep over this enormous area, and each acre as capable of supplying 12,000 tons of peat fuel, we may justly regard this as a powerful auxiliary to keep up the steam-producing power of Great Britain, and to some extent help to stave off the day of the exhaustion of its coal fields.

Although bogs and mosses are mainly alike in their general characters, yet there are differences between them, and much difference between the peat cut at different depths of the same bed. Near the surface, and frequently for a depth of about 5 ft., the ligneous fibre is perfectly discernible, and from thence downward to a variable depth the vegetable fibres may be traced through various stages of decay until at the bottom all traces of vegetable fibre are lost in the complete decomposition which has been brought about by time and chemical change. The denser portion which forms the lower stratum of a bog is the most valuable; it is easy to work, and when dried it abounds in inflammable materials, it makes the best fuel, and burns like a bituminous coal. The peat of the high moors and mountains is generally more impure than the peat of the plains, owing to the amount of disintegrated rock which from atmospheric influences gets disseminated through the peat; then, it is harder and tougher in fibre, owing to its slow and stunted growth, all of which lessen its value as a fuel. The chemical nature of the change by which peat has been produced from mosses is probably very similar to that by which bituminous minerals have been formed from analogous materials. It consists chiefly in elimination of oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water; also of oxygen and carbon to form carbonic acid, and of hydrogen and carbon in the proportion to form marsh gas and other hydro-carbons, the main feature of this change being the increase in the amount of carbon in the residual substance—the varieties in peat depend upon the extent to which this change has advanced, peat when slightly altered approximating to the texture of ligneous tissue or wood—and with greater alteration approximating to that of lignite, coal, or other bituminous minerals both in physical characters and in composition.

In Holland the making of peat fuel is a great and lucrative industry; above 40,000,000 tons of hard peat fuel are made annually, and 140,000*l.* is paid to the Dutch Government as excise duty every year. In that country peat is divided into four classes—long turf, a dry, light, and very fibrous material obtained from the high fens, which is cut into long slabs and air dried; this sells at from 13s. to 19s. the English ton; short turf, obtained by dredging the water-covered turbaries; it is well kneaded by treading it under the wooden sabots of the workmen, cut into short bricks, air dried, and sold to the hotels and upper classes for 14s. to 19s. per ton; derrie turf, obtained from the coast lying under the sand dunes, about the same value as the preceding; and, lastly, rabder turf, a machine-manufactured peat fuel, produced by a process similar to Clayton's. The cost of making rabder peat fuel is 6s. 6d. per ton; it pays a heavy excise duty, and sells for about 10s. per ton at the works, and 19s. per ton at Delft, 100 miles from the works. The most serious obstacle to the useful application of peat fuel upon an extensive scale arises from the large amount of water held in the peat in its natural state, and in the practical difficulties of effectually separating this water by any quick heat-drying processes. There exist already above 100 patents for the making and converting raw peat into fuel for steam and domestic purposes, and of these not more than half a dozen ever attempted to work upon a scale so large as to prove their practicability. Mr. Plant then gives short abstracts of the several processes which have been from time to time before the public, and the general conclusion at which he has arrived is that in places in Great Britain where coal is scarce and dear, and peat abundant, peat fuels could very well be sold at a good profit; but where, as in Lancashire, coals are plentiful, the chances of peat fuel in a competition are very small. The heating power of peat fuel is just, weight for weight, one-half that of coal, therefore the former cannot bear the cost of carriage.

IRON TRADE IN AMERICA.—At a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, recently held in Philadelphia, it was stated that of the 666 furnaces in the United States only 400 are in operation, and many of these, it is expected, will shortly have to stop also: 175,000 workmen have been already thrown out of employment in this trade alone, and the number will probably be increased. The meeting then proceeded to lay down the following doctrines:—That "it is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens from widespread calamities which are the result of natural causes;" that Congress ought to provide employment for the ironmen by completing the railroads already authorised between the Atlantic and Pacific, by increasing the facilities for cheap transportation by water, and thus end our Indian troubles; that it ought also to inflate the currency by passing Maynard Bill, and that the working men should agitate in favour of this Bill; that Congress ought also to take measures to prevent the influx of foreign iron into the country; and that ironmasters ought to reduce production so as to raise prices.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE CERTIFICATED COLLIERY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of members was held at Manchester, on Monday, to consider the rules which had been drawn up for adoption. Mr. Hopton, of St. Helens, occupied the chair. A set of 22 rules were agreed to, and the first of them set forth that "owing to the increased responsibilities that are placed upon colliery managers since the passing of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, it is considered desirable that an association be formed to protect their interests, and defend them against all actions, judgments, penalties, &c., that may be imposed upon them, also to assist an i advance each other in their profession." Other resolutions relative to the organisation of the society having been agreed to, amongst which it was resolved that should a member give any information detrimental to the interests or objects of the association he should, on proof thereof, forfeit his membership. The following were embodied in the code:—"That members may be better able to procure situations when in quest of them, information must be sent to the secretary when any situation is vacant, by those in the locality, as soon as possible after they receive the information, stating all particulars of the colliery or place; and the secretary shall keep a register of all places that may come to his knowledge, and if there be members in want of situations he shall at once inform them, with every information respecting the same." "If any member be embarrassed in the discharge of his duties he shall have the power to ask and receive the advice and counsel of other members of the association." "Should any member be brought before a court of justice for any acts relating to his profession he may state his case to the council, who shall investigate the same, and if they ascertain that he has discharged his duty to the best of his ability they shall have power to employ counsel to defend any action in connection with the above act which may be brought against any member." Other rules having been agreed to with regard to raising necessary funds, &c., the meeting was adjourned.

NEW GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE.—Amongst the many duties of the mill-managers there is probably none which is of greater importance, when the object is to secure the largest amount of profit for those by whom he is engaged, than that of seeing that all waste of raw material is carefully avoided; and it was, no doubt, the consideration of this fact that induced Mr. JAMES ROSE, of Batman's Hill Ironworks, to undertake the somewhat laborious task of preparing his "New Guide to the Iron Trade" (published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, price 8s. 6d.), which comprises a series of new and comprehensive tables, practically arranged to show at one view the weight of iron required to produce boiler plates, sheet iron, and flat, square, and round bars, as well as hoop or strip iron of any dimensions. At the present time, when so large a proportion of the iron trade is in the hands of joint stock companies, the work will be of especial value, since by its intelligent use the London official of a company will be enabled readily to estimate the cost to the company of the iron, whether it be in the shape of boiler-plates, rails, bars, or otherwise, for which any particular contract can be taken. The first edition, which has been for some time out of print, having sufficed to establish the reputation of the work for utility and accuracy, it need only be stated that the second edition now issued has been produced with the same care that secured so favourable a reception for its predecessor.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, June 17: The No. 2 adit to drive east, by four men, for the month, at 7*l.* 10s. per fathom. This end still continues hard, and is discharging much water. No. 4 stope, over the roof of No. 2 adit, to stope by six men, for the month, at 5*l.* 10s. per cubic fathom for lead. In the east part of the sett we are sinking costean-pits on the back of the large quartz lode, and in going east we find we have to sink our pits a greater depth to meet the back of the lode.

ASSHETON.—M. H. Whitford, John Craze, June 17: In Mawr shaft good progress is being made, and should the ground continue as it is we hope to be deep enough for a 50 fm. level in the course of a week or two. In Browne's shaft good progress is also being made in the sinking, and we hope to be deep enough for a 40 fm. level by the end of this month. In the 40, west of Mawr shaft, since our last a piece of lode has been taken down, which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and blende, intermixed with lead, but not sufficient to value. The three stopes in the back of the level will yield respectively 1, 1½, and 2 tons of lead per fathom. The winze sinking below the 30, on the south part of the lode, is holed to the 40, which has greatly improved the ventilation in this part of the mine, and opens out ground available for stoping. The winze sinking below the 30, west of Browne's shaft, we expect will be down deep enough for a 40 by the end of this month. The stope in the back of the 30, on the south-east branch, will yield from 15 to 18 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the 8 west will yield 1½ ton of lead per fathom. We sold on the 16th inst. 50 tons of lead ore to Messrs. Sheldon, Bush, and Company, at 12*l.* 3s. per ton, f.o.b. here.

BAMPFYLDE.—S. Mitchell, June 15: Our setting-day was on the 7th inst., when the following bargains were set for a month on:—A rise in the back of the 102, by four men, at 3*l.* 15s. per fathom; lode worth 18*l.* per fathom. The several stopes in the back of the same level, at 3*l.* 12s. per fathom; the lode in each stope is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 90, to drive west of No. 4 shaft, by four men, at 8*l.* 5s. per fathom; lode worth 14*l.* per fathom. The 70, to drive east of the cross-course, by four men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 40, to drive east of engine shaft, by four men, at 2*l.* 15s. per fathom; the lode here is 3 feet wide, of splendid appearance, and is producing rich copper ore, with indications of an early improvement. At Stowford Iron Mines, the level to drive east of the new shaft, by six men, at 4*l.* per fathom; the lode is yielding 45 tons of first-class iron ore per fathom. The same level, driving west of shaft, by four men, at 2*l.* per fathom. The level, to drive east of Slader's shaft, by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode producing 25 tons of iron ore per fathom. The same level, to drive west of shaft, by four men, at 2*l.* per fathom; the lode producing 30 tons of rich iron ore per fathom. The lobby, to drive east towards these shafts, by four men, at 3*l.* per fathom; the lode yielding 28 tons of rich iron ore per fathom. The adit shaft for ventilation, to sink below surface, by four men, at 4*l.* per fathom; the lode is very large. At Croborne, three stopes are working, by ten men, each several stope will average about 15 tons per fathom; all the other lodes are producing about their usual quantities of ore. We are rapidly getting the iron ore to the railway station for transit.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, J. Mitchell, June 17: The lode in the 65 fm. level, east of the sump-shaft, continues to look exceedingly kindly, containing spar, mundic, capel, and good stones of rich quality copper ore. We have to day sent you a bag containing samples of mundic and gossan taken from the different points of the mine, which you will find all labelled with statements where broken from.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, June 18: The mine throughout is looking much the same as for some time past. We shall take down the lode in the different levels, and report size and value next week.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, June 17: The lode in the 175 west is improving for lead, and very promising for a branch of ore; with this exception, there is no material change in any of our bargains. The same may be applied to our pitches. To day we have sampled 60 tons of lead ore, for sale on the 24th inst.

BRONFLOYD.—John Davis, June 13: The middle lode in Lloyd's cross-cut continues strong and promising as far as we have seen into it (about 6 ft.), and produces about 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. As I stated in a previous note, I expect to find the richest portion near the footwall, and we find it improving in value as we cut in. As regards surface operations, we are going on the same as when I wrote you last Wednesday. No rain to speak of as yet.

—J. Davis, June 17: The middle lode in Lloyd's cross-cut, south of the 52, continues strong and promising, but very tight to explore. There is no sign of the footwall as yet; if it is as wide at the 52 as it is at the 40, it will take 7 or 8 feet more driving to intersect the south wall of it. There is no change in the stopes over the 84. The tributers are getting fair wages. No change of weather yet, and hence our surface supply of water is very small. I am preparing to remove the bob from the top of No. 1 shaft and fix it as a counter-balance to the 28 ft. water-wheel, which is pumping and hauling No. 3 shaft, so that less water may work it. I intend, if possible, to send off 8 tons of lead ore next Saturday.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Spargo, June 17: The shaftmen are now employed driving the 12 west back underneath the sink in the bottom of adit, from which some good lead was broken; this will prove if this shoot of ore continues to hold down, and also lay open ground to enable the ventilation of the deeper levels. The water in the mine is gradually rising, and is now above the roof of the 22. I trust a change in the weather will soon take place. We have permanently fixed our large cog driving-wheel, also the pinion-wheel and shafting for jiggers. We shall now lose no time in fixing hutches, sieves, &c.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—John Christophers, James Mayne, St. Agnes, June 11: Fortnightly Report: The lode in the 62 west is still disordered. Having driven 2 fms. beyond the slide, we are now driving south, where we are looking for it daily. In the 40, west of engine-shaft, we are stoping the bottom of the level by four men; the lode is worth 2 tons of blende per fathom. In the 30, west of Tonkins' shaft, we are stoping the back by six men; the lode is worth fully 2 tons of blende per fathom. In the 30, east of Tonkins', we are driving a cross-cut north by four men from the main lode, to intersect the lead lode; we have about 2 fms. more to drive to cut it, if it holds the same underlie as in the level above. The 20, east of Tonkins', we are driving by four men; here we have a very kindly end. The lode is fully 3 ft. wide, worth about 1 ton of blende per fathom, with good stones of lead and copper. This end is all in solid ground from the adit to the 20 and all under it, where we hope to find good paying ground. In the 20, west of engine shaft, which we have been clearing with so much perseverance, we are glad to say, we are through the broken ground, and up in the end we find a very pretty lode 4 ft. wide, worth about 1 ton of blende per fathom, besides being strongly mixed with copper and mundic. Our new dressing-house is up, and very nearly covered in.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, June 16: The 70 east end to six men, at 12*l.* per fathom, the lode in which is 10 ft. wide, producing a good mixture of lead throughout. The stope in the back of the 70 east level, to six men, at 5*l.* per fathom; worth for lead 7 . per fathom. We have four men engaged clearing the old stopes below the 30; the old workings are wide, which renders progress slow.—South Lode: Two stopes in back of the 20 east, for 10 fms. in length, are worth 2¼ tons of blende per fathom; a very nice lode. In the 30, west of cross-cut, we have opened on the course of the lode about 5 fms., worth on an average 2¼ tons per fathom; the lode in the present end is worth 2 tons per fathom, with more lode standing to the south. I have suspended all the bargains on this lode during the low price of blende. If the price of blende advances so that the ore might be sold at 4*l.* per ton, it would pay well. We are in a good position for stoping, and I think that 12 men could break 30 tons per month.

CALDBECK FELLS.—J. Polglase, June 11: Taking into account the shallowness of the mine, not being so deep as the valley, the very little ground laid open on the course of the lode below the deep adit level, and the many disadvantages attending our operations, both in pumping and drawing stuff, it must be encouraging to the shareholders to know that, in the midst of many difficulties, we have just sent into the market about 80 tons of ores. We are now making preparations for the portable engine, which will assist us in many ways during the dry season. There is now 10 fms. of water in the mine, which is a great hindrance. The 20 end, east of junction shaft, is getting near the great south lode, now under water. The stope in the bottom of the 20, on north lode, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 20, on north lode, is worth 17*l.* per fathom, at present under water. The lode in the 10 west, on north lode, is worth 18*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of the 10, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of the 10, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking below adit, or 90, on north lode, is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 10 east, on great south lode, is of the most encouraging character for copper, worth about 8*l.* per fm. I expect it to improve. It is a beautiful lode. No. 1 stope, in back of the 10, on great south lode, is worth 15*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope is worth at present 10*l.* per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 10 is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 10 is now suspended, on account of water, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The south part of great south lode is not intersected in the cross-cut at the 10. The 90 end west is poor, the ground not promising for ore at present. Copper lode, in back of the 90, just intersected by a cross cut, and worth for copper 35*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 80 is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The mine has very fair prospects indeed.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jas. Paull, June 15: I beg to hand you cost-sheet, and to say that we are still unable to set the wheels to work owing to the scarcity of water through the dry weather. At the 104 east the water is in, and consequently nothing doing at present. The tribute pitches are continuing to yield about their usual quantities of ore. We sampled 15 tons of lead ore on Saturday last for sale on the 28th instant, and are doing what we can towards dressing the slimes with the small quantity of water we have. I hope we shall soon have a change in the weather to enable us to set things in full work again.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—W. Thomas, J. Hammill, S. Arthur, June 17: Sturt's Engine Shaft: In the 215 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of this level, west of rise, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.—St. George's Shaft: In the 203 fm. level driving east, on the south lode, and west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and looks kindly for improvement.—Woolf's Shaft: In this shaft, sinking below the 208 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 208 fm. level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing copper ore to dress.—Pelly's Engine Shaft: In the 234 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yields stones of copper ore, and a little tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 234 is 6 ft. wide, yielding a little copper ore. In the stope in the bottom of the 234 fm. level the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Blewitt's Shaft: In the 210, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding copper ore to dress, having a kindly appearance.—Richards's Shaft: We are making good progress in rising in the back of this level; the lode in the rise is 1 ft. wide, principally composed of peach, mundic, and spar. In the winze sinking below the 170 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the rise in the back of the 170 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, having a kindly appearance. We hope to get the stamps at work by Saturday week next. There are employed this week on tutwork 183 men and boys; on tribute, 74; at surface, 60; total, 317.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, June 15: The winze sinking under the 10 fm. level, east of the shaft, will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom for the length of the winze, which is 6 ft. The stope in back of the 10 will produce about 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The water is 12 ft. under the 10 fm. level. We shall soon be stopped in the above winze by the water. The weather is very dry still.

CWMYSTWITH.—June 15: The cross cut north in the middle level, we have cut through the lode in this cross-cut, which is hard and poor. In Michell's cross cut north, between Kingside and Pugh's workings, we have not seen anything worthy of remark since our last setting day. In the cross cut north, in Level Fawr, we have cut the south wall of the lode in the cross-cut, but we cannot speak as to its value for a few days, as we have not seen sufficient of it. In a rise in the back of the 15, on the Kingside lode, we are cutting some nice strings of lead ore, which will open out tribute ground. Our stopes and tribute pitches are much the same as when last reported on; we are sorry to say that we are very short of water owing to the dry weather. We sampled 12 tons of lead ore on the 9th inst.

DEERPARK.—J. Goldsworthy, J. Bucknell, June 13: In the engine shaft this week the progress has been slow, owing to a hard floor of capel passing through the shaft. The capel contains copper ore; this we regard as a favourable indication. The engine and machinery are working well.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, June 18: We have an improvement in the 112 east; the rib of spar at the end continues. We started the rise in the roof of the level, and cut some very good ore. We have increased our force in the 66 west, which promises to produce satisfactorily. There is no other change to report.

DRAKE WALLS.—William Skewis, E. Dunstan, June 15: Engine-Shaft: This is now in good condition to the 90. The shaftmen are for the present putting in a stull in back of the 80 west, which will be completed by the end of next week. In the 80, driving west, on north lode, it is for 6 ft. wide worth 15*l.* per fathom. The south lode in the 80, driving west, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. We are pleased to inform you that at this level, about 25 fms. west of shaft, we have driven a cross-cut south about 6 ft., which is producing very rich work for tin. The end is not yet through the lode, therefore we cannot state its value. This, we have no doubt, is in whole ground as far east as the cross-course, and which will also be found in all the levels above and below. In fact, there are no levels below this on any lode west of engine shaft. In Matthew's shaft the 90 is cleared and is now in good condition from the shaft to the eastern end. The end is set to drive by four men, and also a stope in back of this level, about 12 fms. behind the end, to four men. And here, we are pleased to say, we find the ground quite equal to our expectations. The different pitches throughout the mine are producing the usual quantity of tin, and are without change to notice. The stamps, engines, and machinery are now in fair condition and working satisfactorily. We have laid a new tramroad from the stamps to the waste heap in the western part of the mine, which is also connected to the western whim-shaft. We are also now engaged in laying a new tramway from the engine-shaft to the stamps; when this is done a branch line will be extended to Matthew's shaft. These two lines are so arranged as to command the waste heaps in the centre of the mine. We have now cleaned from 6 to 8 tons of tin. Hope in the course of 10 or 14 days to have from 14 to 16 tons of tin for sale.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—W. Skewis, W. Richards, June 12: There is no alteration to notice in the lode driving west of cross-cut in the deep adit since my last report.—Whim-Shaft: I am glad to say that we have nearly completed fixing pitwork in the above shaft. We shall finish it, I think, by to-morrow, and put the engine to work. Everything has gone on satisfactorily up to this point, and we think that when finished it will be a good job.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—T. Trahair, June 17: The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of engine shaft, is 24t. wide, saving work for tin. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, west of skip-shaft, lode 18 in. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 30 end, west of engine-shaft, is looking just as last reported; there is no change to notice in the stopes in the back of the 30 fm. level.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—T. Cogar, J. Betty, June 18: In the 108 fm. level the stopes west of the winze is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The stope over No 1 cross-cut is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, and 1 ton of blende. The stope west of shaft is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom, and 1 ton of blende. In the 98 the end driving east of the shaft is still looking well; the lode has a nice appearance, worth 1 ton of lead and 10 cwts. of blende for fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is down about 12 ft., which is not quite into the lode yet; as far as seen the lode looks favourable, with spots of lead and blende. The old stopes are looking as last reported upon. Our washing is altogether stopped for want of rain, but we are taking advantage of the dry weather to put in our new well work, and erect our new head gear, &c., which we hope to complete in a week, by which time we hope to have rain.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, June 17: Good progress is being made, and I expect we shall communicate with the 52 from the 64 fm. level by the time stated in my last. The lead coming from the 64 is splendid stuff.

EAST VAN.—W. Williams, June 16: We are still pushing on the 25 westwards towards Van, but so far have discovered nothing worth valuing; set to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The cross-cut to intersect the south branch is set, to six men, at 120s. per fathom. The appearance of the ground in the present end of the cross-cut indicates that we are approaching the said branch.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 13: There is no change to report since our last.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 18: There is no change to notice since our last. Saturday being our setting-day, we will then send you a full report.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, June 17: Fatwork: In the new shaft, sinking below the 100, the lode is looking just the same as for some time past, producing fully 5 tons of tin per fathom for the length of shaft (12 feet). The lode in the 100 west is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom.—Tregonebris: The lode in the 34, west of new engine-shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 34 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom. We expect an improvement here shortly, as there is a good lode gone down below the level above, a few fathoms before this end. We have commenced sinking a shaft below adit, on one of the south lodes, which is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom, with very favourable ground.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Nicholls, June 16: I have just come up from underground. The strata in the cross cut west from the 72 south are very congenial, and I think we shall cut a productive lode here shortly. The branch in the cross-cut east from the 72 north has been opened on 6 fms., and has yielded about 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We now purpose commencing a winze in the bottom of this level, where there is a productive lode gone down. The 60 north is producing some saving work for lead, and we are expecting an improvement here as we get nearer the dip of the productive ground. We have about 4 fathoms more to drive to get under the winze sinking below the 45, which is also yielding saving work. The eastern lode lately cut in the cross-cut south of Orchard air-shaft is opening out quite equal to our expectations; we are driving north and south on it, and each end continues to yield from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. I am of opinion these branches will converge in a few fathoms driving, and form a good deposit of lead; and, taking into consideration the fact that this lode has not been seen within 150 fms. of this point, it is an important discovery. The tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past. All the machinery and pitwork is in good order, and working well. My instructions are to raise all the lead that can possibly be raised, in order to keep the mine going until the railway is made, after which we shall have no difficulty to carry on the mine.

FRON VELLAN.—Captain Harper, June 17: In the cross-cut driving north of level, west of deep adit, the ground is much the same as last reported. In the cross-cut driving south of shaft the ground continues much the same as for some time past, and is of a very promising appearance. Within the last few days we have put air pipes down the shaft, and also in the cross cut, so that the men can now get on much better, as the air was very bad before at this point.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., June 13: The sinking of King's engine-shaft below the 105 is progressing very satisfactorily, and the ground continues of a good description for minerals. The lode in the 95 east is 6 ft. wide, with a very kindly appearance, and yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in back of the 70 east is worth 14*l.* per fathom. All other points are without change since last reported on.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 16: There is no improvement in the 78, east or west, since our last report; these ends are so far a great disappointment, as we expected a very much better lode long before this, especially going east under the course of ore we had in the 65 and 52 west; hope we shall yet find it dipping further east. We are pushing on the rise in the back of this level to communicate with the middle level west, which when holed will open out a good piece of ore ground. The middle level west is looking a little better, worth 10*l.* per fathom. No change in this level going east, still in the same disordered poor piece of ground; we hope to hole to the winze soon. The ground in the west end of winze is the same as in the end below, but the east end of the winze is a very much better lode, the winze apparently going down just on the edge of the poor ground. In the 65 east the ground is very favourable, and congenial for producing ore in large quantities; we are expecting it to improve daily, now worth 5*l.* per fathom. The 52 east also in a very favourable channel of ground, but not ore to value yet; we are anxiously looking for improvement in both these ends. The stopes and pitches continue to look very well, and are turning out their usual quantities of ore. We have fixed the new cylinder to the whim-engine, which is working well, and will save considerably on the consumption of coals.

GOGINAN AND LEVEL NEWYDD.—June 15: Bryn Pica shaft is being sunk as fast as possible, and fair progress is being made, but we are hindered at times, and are scarcely able to keep the pumping wheel going, owing to the scarcity of water. The making of new western shaft down through old workings is being carried on with full dispatch by six men. At the 100 going east the lode is 5 feet wide, and contains a little ore, but not sufficient to value; the ground is favourable for exploring. The tribute pitches continue to yield about their usual quantities of ore. Whilst the wheels are idle we are taking advantage of repairing same and putting things in good working order. The parcel of ore sold on the 8th instant realised 17*l.* 10s. per ton.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—W. Edwards, June 18: Quarry Lode: The appearance of the lode is quite as satisfactory, producing about 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom.—Gorsedd Lode: This looks very much like improving, and in driving to the Merllyn the progress is very good.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, June 13: The lode in the 40 east is producing good stones of blende, a little white iron, garnets, &c.; a very kindly looking lode. The men are making good progress in their driving.

GREAT SNAEFELL.—H. James, June 15: The lode in the 25 stopes is about 2 ft. wide, and in the extreme north end has very much improved for lead, now worth 1½ ton of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom; this improvement is the more important and encouraging because it opens out additional ore ground both in the north and to surface. The present workings are about 40 fms. perpendicularly below the surface, and this height of backs is constantly increasing as the level is being driven under a high mountain. The lode in the 74 end is without change to notice. In the stopes behind this end the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The 85 is opening out very satisfactorily. A little distance behind the end we are driving a cross cut to prove the lode, which is already found to be from 8 to 9 ft. wide, with a rich rib of lead towards the sole, worth fully 1 ton of lead per fathom. The level is being continued on the west side of the lode, and the present end is intermixed throughout with lead and blende. We have here every promise of soon reaching the substantial ore deposits to which the discoveries already made are certainly conducting us. The sinking of the shaft is progressing very favourably. Our pitwork being in very good order is a great advantage to the sinking at this dry season of the year. So far we have been able to do all our work with the wheel without any difficulty.

GREAT WEST VAN.—J. Roach, June 18: The 46, east and west of the engine shaft, has not been extended since reported last week; the places are full of rubbish and orestuff, in consequence of scarcity of water to draw it to surface. The lode in the 34 west is producing upwards of 1 ton of lead per fathom, and from its appearance will, no doubt, improve; this is being driven into virgin ground, and the component parts of the lode are all that can be desired for the production of large quantities of lead. The rise in the 34 east, on Greene's lode, is without change, yielding 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. There is no alteration at any other point, and the various stopes are producing the same quantity of ore per fathom as when described last week. Eliza's engine-shaft is sunk 12 fathoms under the 25, and we shall shortly be deep enough to intersect the north lode in the 34 fm. level. We have fully 100 tons of lead raised, independent of a large quantity lying on the stulls, and considerably above 70 tons of the former ready for market, but the late drought has militated against the dressing of ore, otherwise 100 tons would have been sold ere this.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—Joseph Prisk, June 18: I am pleased to report that we holed the winze from the 24 to the 34, and commenced stoping eastward where the lode is worth 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 34 end, east of winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. Next week we shall be in a position to give

west on this lode, where it is about the same size and value. Stoping will also be commenced west of winze as early as possible. On the whole, the prospects for the future are exceedingly good.

GREEN HURTH.—Wm. Vipond, June 12: The mine continues without any material alteration in any part. No change either in Rutter's or the low level.

GROGWINION.—J. Kitto, June 16: We have assumed the sinking of the main shaft below the 12, under the shallow adit, with a full set of men, and shall push it down for another new level 12 fathoms deeper with all possible speed: the shaft is yielding very good ore. The lode in the 12, east of shaft, is not very rich at present, but the west end, together with the stopes in the roof of this level, are looking well, and producing a fair average quantity of ore. I am expecting the eastern end to improve again in course of a day or two. In the rise above the deep adit level we have some splendid ore, and the prospects here are exceedingly good, but the air is so bad that we cannot employ a sufficient number of men here at present to make any great returns, but we are about putting up a machine for ventilating this level, which when complete will enable us to push on with greater force, and increased returns from this section of the mine will be the result. We have contrived to clear and repair the old levels leading towards the eastern ground, and no time will be lost in getting this part of the property in full operation, as I anticipate equally satisfactory results from this as we have already obtained from the western portion of the mine. The 40 tons of lead ore sold on the 4th inst. fetched 7s. per ton more than the preceding sale. This has already been sent to the purchasers, and we shall sample another 40 tons on Saturday next, which I expect will realise a still higher price. We are in want of another 25 ft. to 30 ft. diameter water-wheel for drawing the orestuff from below the shallow adit level, as we cannot keep it away with horses, and the sooner this is put up the better, as it will greatly increase our facilities for getting. We have plenty of spare water for this purpose in our new water course.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skewis, J. C. Seccombe, June 18: The shaft-men continue to make good progress in sinking the engine shaft below the 164 fm. level. The lode in the ends in the 164, both east and west, are without change since last report, and also the stopes. In the rise in the back of the 164, against No. 2 winze, sinking in bottom of the 152, the lode is worth 30/. per fathom. The stope in back of the 152 is worth 15/. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking in bottom of the 152, is improved, and is now worth 20/. per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the 140 is worth 12/. per fathom. In this level west the lode is improved, and is looking very promising; worth 10/. per fathom. In the 116 west the lode is looking very promising, and producing good saving work for copper ore. We are very busy preparing for the next sampling. The machinery is all in good working order.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 18: Bailey's Shaft: In the 150 west the lode is still 4 ft. wide, and contains a little tin and copper ores. In the 140 west the lode has been cut through, and proves to be 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel, with a small proportion of copper ore. The lode in the three stopes in the back of this level (the 140 west) is worth 30/., 25/., and 20/. per fathom. In Cocking's winze, sinking below the 140 west, the lode is going more downright, so that at present only a small portion of the lode is being carried 1 ft. wide, and is worth 10/. per fathom. This winze is now approaching the depth of the 150, and has held good from its commencement to the present bottom. In the 120 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and consists of quartz, mundic, capel, and a little ore. In Fitze's winze, sinking below the 120 west, the lode is still worth 25/. per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is fully 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, peach, with tin, and a little black oxide of copper, and is very promising. The lode in the stope in the back of the 110 west is worth 15/. per fathom.

KILLAN COLLIERY.—Lewis L. Bowen, June 17: I visited the above colliery yesterday, and beg to state as follows. The west heading is in good healthy coal, having gone through a downthrow fault to the west 10 yards; one stall has been turned, and place for two more. No. 1 west is in good healthy coal, also No. 2 east and place to turn one top hole. No. 1 east airway has not been driven since my last report. The tramroad is being pushed on as fast as possible, I should say it ought to be completed in another fortnight.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, June 18: This mine never looked so well as now, and everything in it indicates that a second Roman Gravels is being opened out here. Since this day week four men have broken 7 tons of lead ore in the 16 south, on the canter lode, and there is a lode in the present end 4 ft. wide, showing rocks, &c., of solid ore, the back and bottom of the level being equally rich. This end (dialled to day) is 7 fms. beyond the adit end, and we can make sure that the present run of ore will be found going up in front of the latter—very likely to the surface. The 16 end in question is, as I have said, the furthest point south seen on the canter; it is about 60 fms. deep from surface, and quite ½ mile from the shale and boundary of the sett. The 16 north is also going forward in a lode similar in character to the Roman vein. The 32, north and south of flat rod shaft, is in a strong, fine-looking lode. The engine is winding out of the said shaft, and working well.

LOVELL (THE).—J. Nancarrow, June 18: The lode in the shaft below the 30 has had much less underlie than usual, and has sometimes approached very near to perpendicular; it is getting wider, and now yields about 2 tons of tin per fm. The rise east of shaft is very hard, and yields ¾ ton of tin per fathom. The lode below the 12 is about 6 ft. wide, and yields fair quality tinstuff. The south lode in the 12 fm. level is opening out wider, and looks more promising. The water has greatly fallen off.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 13: The lode in the 104, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8/. per fathom. The lode in the 58, west of Pool's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for tin and stones of copper ore. We are still driving through the lode in the 45, west of Pool's shaft, which is of a kindly appearance, and worth 6/. per fathom. The pitches are looking just the same as for some time past.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, June 18: I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the 120 yard level north: we have within the last few days found the tumblers of stone considerably spotted with ore, which leads me to expect that very shortly we may meet with a run of ore.

NORTH JANE.—J. Rowe, June 18: There is no change in the mine since last reported on.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, June 16: We have most favourable ground in the 40 cross cut for rapid driving, and are now advancing towards the lodes at the rate of over 12 fms. per month. From pricking down portion of the end on the plan, and comparing it with the old workings as marked on the same plan or map, we are of the opinion that we have only about 6 fms. further to drive to intersect a vein which appears to be a part of the old main lode. We are greatly encouraged by the highly favourable character of the stratum of clay-slate through which we are driving, it being of a very light colour, soft and friable. The cross-course also is of as promising a nature for copper as we have ever seen. We find yellow copper ore in spurry veins on both sides of the cross course, and this has been increasing in the last two or three days, which induces us to believe that we are not far from the lode.

— June 18: The copper ore on each side of the cross-course is increasing, and the rock is very soft.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—R. Unsworth, June 17: Rowe's shaft, on Bucking-house lode, is cased and divided, and the footway put into the bottom all complete. We have begun to drive south to cut the lode, which we shall do in about 5 ft. driving. Jones's pitch is much the same as last reported. We shall begin dressing what we have stamped, but suffer much from want of water.

OLD TRESURGETT.—Wm. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, June 17: The lode in the 80, south of the shaft, is worth 6/. per fathom; this end, from the lode gone down in the level above, ought soon to improve very greatly. In the 70 south it is worth about 10/. per fathom. In the 70 north, on the last part, it is producing some good silver-lead work. In the 60 south, on the east part, it is worth 12/. per fathom. We are cross-cutting about 6 fms. behind this end to the west part. Saturday next being our pay-day and setting, we will send you a detailed report next week, as usual. Our last sale of ores weighed out 17 5/. 17s.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, June 17: The various points of operation are being carried on in regular order, and are producing as follows:—The stopes at the intermediate level, over the 90, will yield 6 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes at the 80, west of cross course, continue 12 ft. wide, the north part of which for a width of 6 ft. yield 6 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 80, near the cross-course, will yield 6 tons of copper ore and about 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The copper in these stopes has improved a little in quality. The stopes in the bottom of the 65, west of winze, will yield 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; these stopes are not looking quite so well at present, the lode being roughy, and disordered with a rotten killas, but we hope the lode will get settled again, and improve as we stope westward. The stopes east of winze at this level will turn out 6 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 65, west of cross course, will yield 4 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 65, west of rise, will yield 5 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stope at this level, east of rise, is turning out very well; the lode at this point is 9 ft. wide, and will yield from 6 to 7 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. I would remark that all the stopes referred to above are in new ground recently opened out. The tribute pitches are principally on the old lodes, in which there is no change worthy of special notice. Surface operations are going on very well since the dry weather has set in; we have prepared a good lot of ochre for the market, for which we are now getling some orders.

PEDN AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, Wm. Prideaux, John Pope, June 13: Sump: This shaft is now down at the level of the 160; we purpose sinking next week for a fork, and then to commence cross cutting to the lode. In the 150 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 20/. per fathom—an improvement. In the 140 east winze the lode (Martin's) is worth 30/. per fathom. In the 140 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 16/. per fathom. In the 140 north we have set a cross cut to drive under Critchley's new engine-shaft. In the 130 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 8/. per fathom. In the 130 west rise the lode (Martin's) is worth 10/. per fathom.—Cobbler's: In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 12/. per fathom.—Cardozo's: In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 20/. per fathom. In the 80 west end the lode (north) is worth 15/. per fathom. In the 70 west end the lode (north) is worth 15/. per fathom. In the 60 west end the lode (north) is worth 14/. per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 25/. per fathom.—Trevena's: In the 47 east the branches in the pitch over the great carbona are producing about the same quality tinstone as heretofore, worth 25/. per fathom. The end producing about 15/. per fathom.—Critchley's: Fair progress is being made in sinking, which is being carried on by 18 miners and four assistants, the assistants landing and attending to the engine; we have also set six men to rise against this shaft from the 90. We sold on Thursday last to Tamar Smelting Company 7 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. of black tin, at 58/. 15s. per ton, 433/. 9s. 9d. No other change to report.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, Wm. Higgins, June 13: There is no improvement worthy of notice in the 70 east end as yet. We expect to hole the rise in the back of the 60 east end to the 50 in the course of the next month. Another rise in the back of the 60 fm. level, 20 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, is worth 9/. per fathom. The 50 north end is without change. The 50 west, on the south section of the lode, is worth 12/. per fathom. Three stopes over this level are worth respectively 10/., 12/., and 15/. per fathom. The 50, west of the great cross-course, is worth 12/. per fathom; and a stope over this level 8/. per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 45, at Shop shaft, is worth 15/. per fathom. The 30 east end, on the north lode, is producing a small quantity of tinstuff.

PENNERLEY.—W. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, June 17: Potter's Pit: The shaft is now deep enough for the 65. We shall now make preparations for driving out the cross-cut north. The various points are looking well, and maintain their value as stated last week. No change to report in any other portion of the mine. We have to day sampled 80 tons of lead ore, for sale on the 24th inst.

PERSEVERANCE.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Hambly, June 16: Good progress is being made in sinking the engine-shaft below the 50, considering the hardness of the ground; we are, however, getting nearer the main tin lode as we sink: we therefore hope the ground will improve in depth. We have lately been driving on the north part of the lode in the 50 west, but have now cut into the south part, which has a better appearance, and we hope it will soon improve. We have bought tramirons with the view to clear the 50 east, and drive in that direction to get under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 40.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, June 16: In the 72 east the ground by the side of the lode is becoming more favourable for progress; the part of the lode taken down is impregnated with copper ore, and letting out much water; altogether it has a promising appearance, and we believe it will improve as we get towards the ore ground in the 65. In the 65 east we are still driving by the side of the lode. The tribute pitches still continue to yield their usual quantities of copper ore. The produce of the 70 tons last sampled is 6½ for copper, and 5 ozs. of silver to the ton of 20 cwts.

QUEEN'S (Silver Lead).—Capt. Evans, June 17: The lode in the 140, west of Gladstone, is looking well and yielding lead daily. The 120, east of Gladstone shaft, is a very promising ground, yielding stones of lead ore and calamine. I abandoned the stope on the bottom of the 80 yards level on Monday, and put the men to cut down the lead from the roof. The other men that are working in the roof of the same level got into a good joint, with 4 in. wide of solid lead.

RHEIDOL.—John Ridge, June 16: Altihu: We have to day cut through the lode in the 20, and it is about 15 ft. wide; we shall now extend the level on the south part to come under the pipe of ore driven through in the 10. The lode in the cross cut contains a little ore for the whole width, but not sufficient to value, but, judging from its great width and strength, I believe we shall find it very much improved when the level is extended under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 10. The lode in the 10 west is without change since last reported.—Forepath: The ground in the adit level is more favourable this week; we have about 10 ft. more to drive to the Imperial workings.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, June 18: The mine, on the whole, to day is about the same as on the date of last setting report. The 65, south of Corfield's, has improved to 8 tons per fathom, but looking through the various points there is little change to notice for the last month or so. The excessively hot and dry weather has seriously interfered with our dressing operations, and unless we get rain soon we shall have to stand still in the above respect; there is this consolation, that with plenty of water we can make up for delays.

ROOKHOPE VALLEY.—D. Brown, June 18: The stopes and rises in the back of the 15 are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. In the bottom of the winze under the 25 we have cut cross-cut to prove the lode to the south wall, which has opened out good, and will yield 2 tons per fathom. In the 42 east the end is in shale bed, caused by the throw, where the south lode has become united with Red lode, and at this point is poor for lead ore. Other operations are being pushed on as fast as circumstances will admit.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Wm. Rich, J. Knotwell, June 19: The lode in the 164, east of engine-shaft, will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, besides low-quality tinstone. The 164 west is worth 5/. per fathom. The part of the lode carried in the 150 east is worth 10/. per fathom; there is, however, apparently a large portion of the most valuable part of the lode standing north of drivage, which will be ultimately taken out by stoping. The stope in the back of the 150, east of cross-course, is worth 25/. per fathom. The stope west of ditto is worth 35/. per fathom. The lode in the stope west of winze is about 15 ft. wide, and worth for the whole breadth 100/. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 130 is worth 30/. per fathom. We sampled yesterday 77 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, June 18: Shelve: There is no change to notice in the end driving south from deep adit cross-cut.—Shelvefield: Agreeably with the Chairman's request, I have forwarded to the office of the company splendid samples of the lead ore taken out of the new lode discovered on cutting the foundation for the engine and boiler house, which I calculate will be completed by to-morrow evening. We have crossed the lode 7 ft., but have found no footwall yet.

SOUTH ROSKEAR.—John Brenton, James Hosking, June 13: Gregory's Engine-Shaft: We have dropped a drawing-lift to the 135, from which the water will be drained in a few days. The 80, east of Hollyhock shaft, has not yet been communicated to the eastern workings, but the end is letting out more water, especially in the bottom; the end is being driven with all speed. At our setting to day the following bargains were set:—The 80 to drive east of Hollyhock shaft, by eight men, at 16/. per fathom. A stope in back of this level to four men, at 9s. per ton for tinstuff. A stope in back of the 50, east of Vivian's shaft, to four men, at 8s. per ton for tinstuff; and a stope in the back of the 30, east of Vivian's shaft, to four men, at 7s. per ton of tinstuff.—Tribute Pitches: One in the back of the 80, east of Gregory's shaft, to four men, at 13s. 4d. in 1/.; one in the back of the 50, west of western whim shaft, to four men, at 13s. 4d. in 1/.; and one in the back of the 20, east of Vivian's shaft, to four men, at 13s. 4d. in 1/. The new calciner, burning-houses, and dressing machinery are working in a most satisfactory manner, as are also the engines and pitwork.

SOUTH TOLCAKNE.—J. Vivian and Son, James Paull, June 18: In the 20 fm. level cross cut, north from the engine shaft, we have cut into the cab of Fraser's lode; but the main part of the lode, and that which is likely to be productive, is still before us. In the deep adit level cross cut south we have not met with any branch or lode within the last foot or so, but had previously passed through two branches of lode since last report—making in all four branches cut through within about 12 ft. These branches all contain more or less of copper, and seem to be tending to a junction in going west from the cross-course, where it is not unlikely they will prove one productive lode. We are for the present driving south, and letting out much water, and we think there may be more lode near at hand, which it would be desirable to see. As soon as we have satisfied ourselves on this point we shall commence driving west on the course of the lode.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, June 17: Saturday, the 13th, being pay and setting day, the following bargains were set:—To drive the 72 north by four men, at 2/. 15s. per fathom; the capel part of the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, producing good saving work. In the same level south we have put the man to drive west to see if there is another part of the lode standing in that direction. This is set to four men, at 2/. 5s. per fathom. To drive north and south in the 60, on North Hooe lode, by four men, at 5/. per fathom. The lode in the north end is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundic, a very promising lode. In the south end the capel part of the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, and from its promising appearance we expect a further improvement as we go south. To drive the 40 south by four men, at 2/. 15s. per fathom: at present the lode is poor, although it is opening out wider, and looking more promising. To rise in the back of the 60 by four men, at 2/. 15s. per fathom; at present the lode is poor. A stope in the back of the same level by two men, at 15s. per fathom. The engine shaft has been sunk during the past month 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in., bargain not out. The ground is still favourable for sinking. We sampled on the 11th inst. two parcels of lead, computed 15½ tons; No. 1, 9½ tons: No. 2, 6 tons.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—W. Vivian, June 18: The engine-shaft sinking with nine men, is now 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 60 fm. level. In the winze sinking below the 48 fm. level the lode is producing a little tin, but not to value. The stopes in the back of the 48 fm. level are worth 6/. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 26 fm. level are worth 5/. per fathom.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—Geo. Rowe, June 17: We are still extending the cross cut through the south capels of the lode, which is strongly charged with oxide of manganese, and altogether of a very kindly appearance going towards the footwall, which we hope to reach in no great distance further driving.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, June 18: The lode in the bottom of Watson's shaft continues to show considerable strength, is well charged with lead, and looks like a lasting mine. The main run of lead, however, is west of the shaft, and we consider it advisable to drive out at the 112, that in sinking again we may, if needs be, increase the underlie of the shaft, and so keep in the cavity and body of ore. The lode in the 130, 120, 110, 92, and 74 is looking well—quite up to the estimates in last setting report. The dry weather much retards surface operations.

TEESDALE.—J. Kneebone: The engine-shaft is now being sunk by four men, and is in strong limestone.—Hopkins's Level: We have risen on the back of one vein, and do not find the limestone. Sand Syke level is without any alteration of importance, there are strong lumps of rock and boulders in the clay, indicating, I think, that we are near the sill. The road makers are getting on well, and the joiners busy with the erection of my dwelling house. A large portion of the materials for the four cottages is received.—P.S. They have broken some very good lead ore, saving work in the shaft, with indications of its continuing.

TREGARDOCK.—J. and T. Spargo, June 18: In taking down the lode behind the forebreast in deep adit, driving on the No. 2 lode, we are pleased to state it yields saving work for market. We have also commenced a stope in bottom of this level, and so far seen the lode improves in value as we descend. The other points in operation continue to hold as previously reported.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, June 17: In stoping the bottom of the 34, preparatory to sinking the winze, the lode has improved, and is now worth 24/. per fathom. We shall commence to cut through the lode in the 44, east of the cross-course, next week, when, judging from the lode now seen in the bottom of the 34, we expect an improvement. There is no change to notice in any other bargains since our last advice.

TREVARRACK.—J. Pope, June 17: In the 48 fm. level east the lode is fully 3 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and caples, with occasional stones of tin—a very promising lode. In the 60 east the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of peach and prian, with a little tin. Nothing has been done in sinking the shaft since my last, the men having been employed about the plunger-lift, which will be complete by the end of the week, when we shall resume sinking with all possible speed, with a full pare of men, until we reach the 70 fm. level.

TYLLWYD.—John Paull, June 18: The lode in the level, south-west of middle lode, is 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton 5 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom; water issuing freely from the end, which is a good indication of further improvement. The lode in the 20, west of cross cut, is improving in appearance, containing spar, clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. Here we shall have a few fathoms to drive to get under the stope which was so productive below the adit level west of engine-shaft. All going on regularly. Machinery going well, and in good order.

VAN CONSOLS.—James Roach, W. T. White, June 18: We have completed the sinking of the main engine shaft to the 25, and have commenced to drive a cross cut north to intersect the lode, which is now in 3 ft., with a vein of lime spar 4 in. wide running directly north and south; that being the right direction for the cross-cut to be driven strengthens our belief that when reached it will be found productive. No change in other parts of the mine since last week. All work is being satisfactorily carried on.

WELSH FREEHOLD COAL AND IRON.—Mr. Mainwaring (the manager) writes—Blaen Pelenna, June 17: 1009 tons of coal have been worked during the week. I have the pleasure to inform you that I have been very fortunate in opening a new level in the mountain seam with but very little expense. Finding the coal in several stalls dipping south-west on the upper level, and, consequently, the coal going under water, which prevented our working without tramming or pumping water, which I need not say would involve some expense in getting the coal from these stalls, I decided upon taking a small level from inside and along the crop of the vein for a distance of 140 yards to an old opening, made, as I thought, by the farmers in some remote time, and which was driven in for about 30 yards. The face being in good coal, and the seam rising to the south, as it should, ascertaining this to be what has been stated; I, therefore, naturally thought there must be a kind of a throw in the mountain between this point and the upper level. So, retracing my steps towards the upper level, through a very small adit, at about a distance of 15 yards from the old opening mentioned, I placed two men at work to open for the crop coal, and in six hours time, to my surprise, they struck on a level, the mouth of which is arched and driven in for 100 yards or so, the bottom being cut for about 30 yards. No one seems to know anything at all about it; very little has been worked from here. I can get the coal mentioned as being under water in the upper level from this one without any extra expense. I have had a road laid towards it leading from screens, and to day we have 12 trams of coal from it.—Nant-y-Bar: Bore hole down 203 ft; hope to be in coal in another 20 or 30 ft.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, June 18: The flat-rod shaft will be sunk a depth sufficient for a 36 fm. level in eight or ten days, when the levels both east and west may be commenced. The Trescow Moor lode, in the past 9 ft. sunk, shows a marked improvement, being 3 ft. wide, worth 18/. per fathom. In the 26 drivage west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10/. per fathom. This level has been driven through several fathoms of good tin ground, and a rise now being put up in the back is worth 12/. to 14/. per fathom. We have opened on the Croft Gothal lode in the 16 west about 2½ fms.; it is fully 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper, strongly impregnated with tin. A cross cut south from this lode has been extended towards the new south lode 5 fms., and it is expected will intersect the same in two or three months. This lode, where it has been opened on at the adit level, is large and masterly, quite 5 ft. wide, and another lode of considerable promise, and also seen at the adit, is expected to form a junction with the former at or near the point of intersection. We have cleared up the old skip-shaft on the No. 2 lode about 20 fms. deep. The appearance of the lode in the old drivage, where it is being stripped down, is highly favourable, and will, in all probability, produce a good deal of tin. I look upon the future prospects of this mine, if vigorously carried out, as second to none in the district. Besides the valuable points alluded to there are others of equal promise, and may be reached in a comparatively short time.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—W. Skewis, N. Coward, June 17: West Maria Lode: There is no change to notice in the ground in Willesford's shaft. In the 93 west we have commenced taking down the lode, which continues to be worth 20/. per fathom. Next week when further taken down we shall be able to give full details of its size, &c. The stope in the bottom of the 93 has further improved, and is now worth 25/. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 93 is still being carried up by the side of the lode, which in the early part of next week we shall commence to take down.—Arsenic Department: The kilns are working very satisfactorily, and producing arsenic equal to our expectations.

WEST MILWR.—W. Francis, June 17: The 70 yards cross cut south is being driven with all speed from the West Meadow shaft, in the best bearing limestone measures. We expect to intersect the first m in east and west vein within 30 yards from the present end, and in these measures we may confidently hope it will prove productive.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, June 18: The boundary shaft below the 50 is being sunk by a full pare of men, and is going with fair speed. The 50 south, on main lode, is opening out well, there being good ore on both sides of the drivage, and worth 2½ tons per fathom. The winze sinking below the 46, south of shaft, and about 10 fms. south of the 50 end, is going down in a strong lode, worth 2 tons per fathom. The 46, south of old men's winze, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom, and improving for lead as we near the shale. The cross-cut west of this level, to cut Lawrence's lode, makes fair progress. The weather being so dry we have not sufficient water for feeding the boiler of the winding engine.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 16: The lode in the 125 end is just the same as reported last week, yielding 10 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level is not quite so good as it was, now yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom: we hope to communicate this rise with the 125 very soon—probably early in next week. The lode in the 95 end is getting more orey, although not rich; it is all being saved for dressing. The stope in back of the 85 is yielding the same as last reported—10 tons of ore per fathom. The 85 end west is looking well; the lode is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, yielding 12 or 13 tons of ore per fathom; it never looked better than it does at this time, and no sign of failure we are glad to say. We yesterday set the rise in back of the 85, about 3 fms. behind the end, the lode yielding 10 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 end west is 5 ft. wide; the south part of it for 3 ft. wide is spotted with ore, and looking kindly. The north part for 2 ft. will yield from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fathom; this end is turning out as we anticipated—that is, getting more orey. The lode in the 75 end has improved, now producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom: it is a kindly lode.

WHEAL ARGUS.—T. Trahair, June 17: The tribute pitch in the back of the 10, east of the skip-shaft, is looking better. There is no change to notice in the other pitches for the last week. The water is greatly falling off at the stamps.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, June 17: The lode in the stope in bottom of the 120, east of Cock's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 25/. per fathom. The lode in the stope in back of the 120 east is 5 ft. wide, but from the rise 2 fms. east is not of much value, being mixed up with killas and capel, but from that point for several fathoms further east is worth from 20/. to 25/. per fathom. The lode in the 108 east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding a little copper, but not sufficient to value. In the stope in back of the 108 east we are still desuing the lode. The ground in the 72 cross-cut north is stiff, consequently the progress in driving is rather slow. The lode in the 72 east is small and unproductive. In the 48 east we are carrying about 2 ft. of the north part of the lode, which is composed of capel, quartz, and mundic, and yields good stones of copper ore. A very promising lode.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 13: In the new shaft sinking below the 150 the ground is favourable, and the lode produces saving work for tin. The rise above the 150, on the South Condurrow lode, is worth 20/. per fathom. The lode in the 140 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is worth 15s. per fathom. The rise above the 140 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, is looking better, and worth 28/. per fathom. The lode in the north shaft, sinking below the 120, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10/. per fathom. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of north shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 16/. per fathom. The stopes above the 120 east are each worth 8/. per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 18: The lode in the rise above the 140 has much improved in the last day or two, and is now worth more than 35/. per fathom: it is the finest and strongest tin we have ever seen in the lode, and we hope in a few days to be able to put a higher value upon it. The rise is up 10 fms., and this improvement speaks well for the shallower levels. There is no other change in the mine.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, John Williams, June 13: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: There is no change worthy of remark in either of the bargains throughout the mine since our report for the quarterly meeting.

WHEAL RUBY.—J. Richard, June 17: In driving the adit level west of cross-course we have met with a branch of the east and west lode, and after going forward a short distance further I expect to find the lode its full size without cross-cutting either way, as from present appearances I believe the lode has not been heaved by the cross course anything to notice. I have not seen more water flowing from a lode for some years than here; to the west of cross course for several fathoms it was very dry. I hope next week to be able to report that we have come upon the main lode in a settled state, and of a productive character.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., June 13: We have had to put in new balance-bob to pumping engine at surface (the old one being very rotten) consequently there has been very little done in the 160 during the past few days; the water is, however, again pumped out, and the drivages at the bottom of the mine resumed. The 150, east of Goodlinge's, yields low quality tinstone. The rise in the back of the 140, towards King's shaft, is being put up by the side of the lode, with the view to hole to the level above as speedily as possible. The 130, east of King's, is worth 8/. per fathom. The 120 east is worth 6/. per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is worth 12/. per fathom. The 100 east is worth 10/. per fathom. The 80 east is worth 6/. per fathom. We have cut nothing of importance in the 30 cross cut north other than several small branches of copper. The 40, west of incline, is worth 5/. per fathom. We are making good progress in the rise above the 130 towards Hind's shaft, and are sinking the shaft below the 80 by six men.

CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY.—The output is well kept up, and good profits are being made. The market for coal is becoming firmer, and the Chapel House Colliery will, of course, get its full share of increased profits from any rise which may take place in the price of coal. A seam, known as the "Park" coal, which underlies the company's property, has been cut in an adjoining mine much thicker and better than it was believed to be. This is a very favourable auspice for the Chapel House Colliery, as it will not only give extra coal, which will realise a higher price than was estimated, but it also tends to show the moderation of the estimates given in the original prospectus of the company. This is a point which in these days ought to be duly appreciated.

THE PROVIDENCE MINES.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. W. Dabb, on behalf of the adventurers, and it is gratifying to find them (as might, indeed, have been expected) scrupulously correct. The balance against the adventurers March 25 was 236/., and up to April 24 there had been incurred an additional cost of 275 2/., making the total debits 51 7/. On the other hand, calls are credited 168 5/., and 34 tons of tin have been sold at from 54/. 12s. down to 44/. per ton for 177 8/.; these, with sundries, left a balance against the adventurers of 156 4/., to which must be added various sums, bringing up the debt to 184 4/. Calls to the amount of 57 8/. still remain unpaid. A list of shareholders, with their residences, is appended to the statement of accounts. It appears that very few shares, comparatively, are held in Cornwall. Of the 1120 shares into which the mine is divided 36 have been relinquished. There are 75 shareholders in Cornwall, holding 309 shares, averaging four apiece, and 153 shareholders living out of the county representing 775 shares. The adventurers are scattered all over the three kingdoms, and as well in the Channel Islands, France, &c.

NEW PEMBROKE.—A portion of this mine, called Edgcumbe's, now worked by flat rods attached to New Pembroke 80 inch pumping engine, is to be sold as a going concern. It has been re-opened to a depth of 121 fathoms, the different levels and shafts have been cleared and timbered, and other expenses incurred, at a cost of about 5000/. Nearly 40 years ago the mine was successfully worked for copper only, and about 150,000/. dividends said to have been declared.

HERODSFOOT.—At a meeting held at the mine, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of profit on the four months' working of 11/. 11s. 6d.

WHEAL AGAR.—The committee has just purchased a steam-stamps, 34-in. engine, two fly-wheels, and boiler, with 24 heads of stamps complete, also 74 frames for dressing tin, with sundry other articles required, at a very moderate price. The water is out to the 150, pitwork fixed, and rapid progress is now making. In six weeks more the bottom of the mine will be reached, when sinking on a rich and large lode will be resumed.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—During the past week the share market has been very quiet, and there is scarcely a noteworthy feature to report. Although, however, a dulness has set in for the time, yet there has been scarcely any alteration in prices, except West Tolgus, which shares advanced from about 48 to 62, in consequence of the fine appearance of the mine and a report that a dividend will be declared at the next meeting, for which, however, there never was the slightest foundation. We are glad to hear that West Seton adventurers are in treaty for the purchase of Wheal Seton Mine and materials, and hope the bargain will soon be closed, and the district placed beyond danger from the influx of water. Every effort should, and will, doubtless, be made by the West Seton committee to satisfactorily arrange the matter, and there should also be a disposition on the part of the Wheal Seton executive to deal liberally, as if the purchase were not effected through any quibble a serious calamity would fall on West Seton, the neighbouring mines, and Camborne, and the heads of the parties more immediately concerned be covered with lasting disgrace. We hope there may be no fear of this.

The following are the closing prices:—Carn Breas not much dealt in at 69 to 71. Cargoll quoted 2 to 2½. Cook's Kitchen, 9¾ to 10¼; a little business has been done. Dolcoaths dealt in at 47 to 49; East Pool, 10 to 10½, steady; East Lovell, 12½ to 13½. Parbola quoted 26s. to 28s., and it is said the little mine is opening out well. Providence, 2½ to 2¾, and enquired for. Rosewall Hills a little dealt in at 5s. to 10s. South Carn Breas moderately dealt in at 3½ to 3¾; South Condurrow, 3¼ to 4; not much business done. South Crofty, 16 to 18; South Frances called 12 to 13. St. Ives Consols, 11 to 12, but no transactions reported. Tincroft, 32½ to 33½, rather quiet. A fair business has been done in West Bassets at 10½ to 11. West Frances kept steady at 13½ to 14. West Seton, 28 to 30; quiet. West Tolgus largely dealt in, and advanced from 48 to 62, leaving off moderately firm at 60 to 62. Wheal Basset called 22½ to 27½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8 to 8½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 2¾.—*West Briton.*

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 19, 1874.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected...p. ton	86	0	0–	88	0	0
Tough cake and tile.	85	0	0–	87	0	0
Sheathing & sheets...	93	0	0–	94	0	0
Bolts	96	0	0–	98	0	0
Bottoms	93	0	0–	95	0	0
Old	80	0	0–	85	0	0
Australian	88	0	0–	90	0	0
Wire .....per lb.	0	1	0¾–	—		
Tubes	0	1	0½–0	1	1	
BRASS.			per lb.			
Sheets			10d.–11d.			
Wire			10½d.–11d.			
Tubes			11d.–12d.			
Yellow metal sheathing ...			8d.–8¾d.			
Sheets			8d.			
SPELTER.			per ton.			
Foreign on the spot..	22	5	0–	—		
„ to arrive ...	22	0	0–	—		
ZINC.						
In sheets	28	0	0–	—		
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	19	15	0–	—		
TIN.						
English blocks ...	£104	0	0–	—		
Do., bars (in brls.)	105	0	0–	—		
Do., refined	106	0	0–	—		
Banca	104	0	0–105	0	0	
Straits	101	0	0–102	0	0	
Australian	97	0	0– 98	0	0	
TIN-PLATES.*			per box.			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.†	£1	16	0–	Nom.		
IX Do., 1st quality ...	2	0	0–	„		
IC Do., 2d quality ...	1	15	0–	„		
IX Do., 2d quality ...	2	1	0–	„		
IC Coke	1	9	0– 1	10	0	
IX Ditto	1	15	0– 1	16	0	
Canada plates, p. ton..	19	0	0–	—		
Ditto, at works	18	10	0–	—		

IRON. per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bars Welsh, in London	10	0	0–	—		
Do., to arrive	9	15	0–	—		
Nail rods	11	0	0–	—		
„ Staffd. in London..	11	5	0–11	10	0	
Bars „ ditto ...	11	10	0–14	0	0	
Hoops „ ditto ...	12	10	0–14	0	0	
Bars „ at works ...	10	10	0–11	10	0	
Hoops „ ditto ...	11	10	0–14	10	0	
Sheets, single, & plates	13	10	0–15	0	0	
Pig No. 1, in Wales ...	5	0	0– 6	10	0	
Refined metal, ditto ...	7	0	0– 8	0	0	
Bars, common, ditto...	9	0	0– 9	5	0	
Do., merchant, f.o.b. in Tyne or Tees...	9	0	0–	—		
Do., railway, in Wales..	7	15	0– 8	0	0	
Do., Swed. in London.	18	0	0–	—		
To arrive	16	0	0–17	0	0	
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...	5	0	0– 6	0	0	
Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	4	0	0– 5	0	0	
Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do.	—		–	—		
Railway chairs	5	0	0– 5	5	0	
„ spikes	12	10	0–14	0	0	
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton ...	10	0	0–12	0	0	
STEEL.			per ton.			
Swed., in kegs (rolled)	—		–	—		
Ditto (hammered)	20	10	0–21	10	0	
Ditto, in faggots	21	15	0–	—		
English, spring	23	0	0–25	0	0	
LEAD.			per ton.			
English Pig, com.	21	0	0–21	5	0	
Ditto, L.B.	21	5	0–	(nom.)		
Ditto, W.B.	23	0	0–	—		
Ditto, sheet	22	15	0–	—		
Ditto, red lead	23	0	0–	—		
Ditto, white	30	0	0–32	0	0	
Ditto, patent shot	25	0	0–25	10	0	
Spanish	20	10	0–20	15	0	

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X.
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The improvement in the general aspect of the market to which reference was made last week has scarcely been maintained throughout the week now drawing to a close. The reduction of the Bank rate to 2½ per cent. on Thursday last failed to excite any surprise, inasmuch as the daily current of monetary events has pointed to that direction continuously. There are times in the commercial history of the nation when cheap money imparts an impulse to trade, and as Bank rate declines the productive energies of the country receive a corresponding impetus, but at the present moment the cause which operates most prominently in bringing about low rates of discounts arises from the utter stagnation of trade in the great centres of the iron and coal industries. This paralyses other trades, and thus the prevailing dulness of which such bitter complaints are heard at home has extended itself in measure to those seats of commerce abroad with which we are wont to carry on an interchange of dealings. It is not reasonable to believe that strikes and locks-out, which have been going on now for weeks and months, are to be interminable. The day must come when the pressure of necessity shall compel the combatants to come to terms, and it is pretty clear that those terms will be such as shall open the door to the buyers to come in and purchase at rates which may promise a fair expectation of realisation at a profit. The high rates which have resulted from high wages and short hours cannot again be given. The climax has been attained, and workmen must be content to return to the normal rate of wages and hours of work which were in vogue before an altogether exceptional demand forced up the one and put it in the power of the men to demand and obtain the other. While there are as yet no indications of a better state of things, the fact that our markets are steady is of itself a proof that dealers in metals are aware that a crisis must come, and that a revival in trade generally may not be so far distant as some may suppose.

COPPER.—The market opened on Monday last steady, and during the day a large business was done in foreign—upwards of 1200 tons of Chili bars having changed hands up to 79*l.* 10s. cash, good ordinary brands. The activity observable during the early days of the week has not been maintained to the close. Yesterday and to day the market has been very quiet, but prices remain unaltered. Chili bars, 79*l.* 10s.; Burra, 87*l.* 10s.; Wallaroo 89*l.* 10s.; English tough, 85*l.* to 86*l.*; best select, 87*l.* to 88*l.*; strong sheets, 93*l.* to 94*l.*; India, 4 by 4, 92*l.*; and yellow metal, 8d. to 8¼d.

IRON.—The report from the North of England fails to throw any light upon the dark picture which the condition of the iron trade has presented for so long a period. Nothing can be more depressing than the effect of the long-continued strike. Owing to the shortness of production, and the pressing necessities of commerce, rates are firm, No. 1 being quoted up to 87s. 6d.; No. 3, 80s.; No. 4, forge, 62s. 6d. cash. The impression is very general that immediately the strike comes to an end, and the various works are once more put into motion, prices must of necessity be materially reduced, so that buyers are indisposed to purchase beyond the smallest requirements. The conflict between the two opposing parties is apparently sharper than ever, and there would seem to be less probability of the termination of a strike than heretofore has been counted upon; at the same time it must not be lost sight of that it is impossible for working men without capital to continue to live for an indefinite period in the men receipt of wages. It would seem an absolute certainty that necessity must compel the weaker party sooner or later to succumb to the demands of the stronger.

The miners' delegates are persuading the operatives that the conduct of the masters in enforcing a reduction in wages to the extent of nearly 19 per cent. is tyrannical, and up to this time the arguments used appear to have been successful, the result being that furnaces are blown out, and yet larger numbers of men are constrained to submit to enforced idleness. The dulness which has overspread furnace work extends also to finished iron. There are few fresh contracts offering in rails or bars, and the amount of work doing is lamentably small. Rails are now obtainable for ordinary sections at about 8*l.* 15s. to 9*l.*; plates, 10*l.* 2s. 6d.; common bars, 9*l.* 12s. 6d.; puddled bars, 6*l.* 5s. The only exception to the prevailing dulness is to be found in the engineering works of the North, where there is a fair amount of activity; the iron shipbuilding trade is also busy. The conclusion of the strike is earnestly desired by all parties, but no definite opinion can be formed as to the period of its termination. The report from South Staffordshire is but a repetition of that already given; the strike, which has been going on now for nearly three months, is still apparently as far from a conclusion as ever. Here the difficulty is with colliers rather than ironworkers, and, so far as the masters' interests are concerned, the strike could hardly have occurred at a more favourable period, for the general dulness of the iron trade, as well as others which are dependent on coal, renders the extent of the output a matter of comparative indifference. The masters deem the time to be near at hand when the pitmen will go in upon the terms laid down by the owners of the collieries. It is said that the pittance of 3s. 6d. per week received by some of the miners from the Union funds is causing great dissatisfaction, and larger sums are demanded. The sufferings naturally resulting from this protracted state of siege are, unhappily, very great, and it is extremely distressing to think that the brunt falls upon women and helpless children. Turning to the third great centre of the iron industry in South Wales, there is not a bright spot upon which the eye might rest with a gleam of satisfaction. The point in dispute now between the masters and their men is apparently so trivial, and so utterly incommensurate with the important interests that are at stake, that it is difficult to believe that there are no other causes which hinder the men from accepting the masters' terms. The 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been agreed upon by both parties, but the point at issue appears to be that the men will not go in because the masters will not submit to the reduction of a certain sum from the price instead of a percentage from gross earnings. The day-to-day contracts is also another matter in dispute, the masters only wishing to enforce this rule to protect themselves, until the men in a body shall have returned to their duties. So soon as this is the case the day-to-day contracts would be at an end. Should it be really the intention and desire of the men to resume work, it is hard to believe how such paltry matters as these can for one moment stand in the way of a final settlement of the whole question. They themselves must be the greatest sufferers, but the evil brought upon themselves spreads over a larger area than those immediately affected by it. If the trade be driven from the various districts where hitherto it has flourished, and a general lock-out on the part of the masters ensue, the consequences are too serious to contemplate. The demand is almost *nil*, and prices are drooping, rails being now quoted down 7*l.* 15s. per ton in South Wales. The Glasgow pig iron market closed last week at 100s., and opened firm on Monday last, and prices advanced to 105s.; but during the day transactions became irregular, and business was reported at 93s. 6d., 14 days fixed, 104s. 6d. cash same day. At the close there were buyers at this price upon these terms, and sellers at 93s., 14 days fixed. Tuesday's market was again irregular, transactions taking place at 97s. 6d. cash, and 81s. all July. At the close there were sellers at 95s. and buyers at 94s. 6d. On Wednesday the market became steadier, and at the close stood at 96s to 97s. 6d. Yesterday the market was very quiet, at 97s. to 98s. To-day the market is unchanged, and closes at 97s. The character of the dealings reported during the week is such as to indicate the presence of speculation for the fall and rise upon the market. "Bear" sales had to be covered at the shortest notice, and holders, counting upon limited production, were indisposed to sell to needy purchasers, except at exorbitant prices. This state of things may probably continue so long as the iron trade remains in its present unsatisfactory condition.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending June 14, 1873	Tons	13,127
Week ending June 13, 1874		5,483
Decrease		7,644
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873		121,262

SPELTER.—No change to report. Silesian is quoted 22*l.*, and English hard 15*l.*

LEAD.—Good soft English pig is quoted 21*l.* to 21*l.* 5s.; and soft Spanish, without silver, 20*l.* 15s. The market has been quiet throughout the week.

QUICKSILVER is quoted 19*l.* 15s.

TIN.—The market has been quiet, and transactions limited; there is, however, but little material change in values, and present quotations are almost purely nominal.

TIN-PLATES.—The strike still continues, and the consequent condition of the trade is lamentable.

COPPER.—(Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co., Liverpool).—Business transacted during the fortnight comprises on the spot here about 3090 tons bars, at 74*l.* to 79*l.* 10s. per ton, and 750 tons regulus, at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 4½d. per unit. To arrive here, or with extra prompt, about 1275 tons bars, at 77*l.* to 80*l.* per ton, and 720 tons regulus, at 15s. 3d. per unit. At Swansea, 480 tons regulus, at 15s. 3d. per unit, and 2105 tons ore, at 15s. to 15s. 3d. per unit. Quotations are 78*l.* to 81*l.* for Chili bars, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. for good ore and regulus, and 16s. 3d. for Corocoro barilla. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S. A., produce:—Patagonia, from Valparaiso, 710 tons bars; Rimac, from Valparaiso, 30 tons bars; John Elder, from Valparaiso, 640 tons bars and 150 tons ingots; Loch Doon, from Valparaiso, 42 tons bars: Silurian, from Chanaral, 725 tons regulus; Laira, from Valparaiso, 26 tons regulus; Spirit of the Morning, from Valparaiso, 3 tons bars. At Swansea—Rose of England, from Gatico, 600 tons ores; Herculus, from Pena Blanca, 540 tons regulus; Herradura, from Tocopilla, 535 tons ores and 135 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	2123	460	12,856	150	—
Swansea	2559	3264	1,424	—	—
Total	4682	3724	14,280	150	—

Representing about 17,000 tons fine copper, against 23,000 tons June 15, 1873; 13,700 tons June 15, 1872; 21,900 tons June 15, 1871.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—COPPER: Chili bars have again been in active request, and a large quantity has changed hands during the past week at an advance of 20s. to 30s. per ton on previous quotations. Good ordinary brands sold at from 78*l.* 10s. to 79*l.* 10s., and specials at 79*l.* to 80*l.* Several parcels were also sold at 79*l.* to 80*l.* for arrival and with three months' prompt. About 1500 tons Chilian regulus on the spot and to arrive sold at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 4½d. per unit, and 1400 tons ores at 15s. 3d. per unit. In Australian a rather limited business in Wallaroo at 89*l.* 10s. to 90*l.*, and Burra cake 87*l.* 10s. to 88*l.* Ingot of various brands at 85*l.* to 88*l.* Manufactured has sold at 92*l.* to 94*l.* for strong, but demand only moderate. Tough and best selected at 84*l.* and 85*l.*, and 86*l.* 10s. to 87*l.* 10s. respectively.——TIN has gradually become easier during the last few days, Straits having sold at from 103s. 6d. down to 101s. 6d., and Australian 99s. to 98s., closing dull and with little doing. Small sales of Banca at 106s. to 105s. At the Ticketing of Australian ores on Tuesday last, 95 tons sold at 52*l.* 15s. to 59*l.* as in quality. English only in moderate demand, and prices are 2s. to 3s. easier, at 101s. to 102s. for ingot.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—COPPER: A large trade has been done since our last, and prices have steadily advanced every day till we are now at 80*l.* for bars, 90*l.* for Wallaroo, 87*l.* 10s. for Burra, and English copper very difficult to procure for early delivery. The stocks of copper seem to be decreasing at a marvellous rate, and the deliveries this month will probably exceed those of last. It must not be forgotten, however, that these heavy deliveries have arisen consequent upon our moderate prices, and that the demand must necessarily be checked by so great and speedy an advance as has been experienced in the past fortnight; nevertheless, as so much copper has changed hands, and English as well as foreign consumers have been buyers, the figures will show favourably for some little time yet. The demand may even continue, as comparing the present stocks with those for many months past the present price is not beyond the value of copper. We close rather easier for Chili bars, but with a good demand for English at full rates.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—COPPER: About 1500 tons of Chili ore were sold since Friday last, at 15s. 3d. per unit, but importers now ask about 9d. advance, and are not free sellers even thereat. The deliveries of metal for the first half of the month having amounted to 4100 tons (against imports of about 2500 tons), caused a large enquiry for Chili bars, and the market has been cleared of all parcels obtainable on reasonable terms. The rise in values during the week was fully 40s. per ton, but after the large operations of the last few days we have to note, as usual, a slight reaction from the highest figures paid, and a few sales are reported at our lowest quotations. Buyers, however, seem disposed to purchase freely at minimum rates; and, as statistics are now the most favourable on record since May, 1872, when bars were selling at 101*l.* per ton, it may fairly be supposed that a further advance on present values is likely to take place. Calculating the deliveries for the second half of the month at only one-half of those for the first fortnight, would give a total of 33,600 tons in round numbers, as taken from the public stocks since Jan. 1, and this during a time when consumers have confessedly only taken for the supply of their pressing requirements; yet quotations show a fall during the year of about 5 per cent. in comparing to-day's prices with those ruling at the opening, whilst statistics have improved about 11 per cent. during the same interval. In the latter part of 1871, when consumers went heavily into stock, and were computed to hold at least 7000 tons above their average supplies, the deliveries from June 1 to Dec. 31 were 34,700 tons, and quotations advanced about 18*l.* per ton; Chili bars rising from 67*l.* 10s. to 85*l.* 10s., and Australian cake from 76*l.* 10s. to 94*l.* per ton. A fair trade has been done in Wallaroo and Burra, but these sorts being held for comparatively high values there was not the same enquiry for them as for other descriptions. English kinds are in good request, specially tough and select, and several manufacturers are full of orders for the former until the close of August.——TIN: English is quiet, and can be obtained on slightly easier terms. Foreign sorts have been inactive since the 12th inst., and values show a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. from those ruling on that date. Straits sold from 103s. down to 102s. Australian, 99s. 6d. to 98s., and Billiton at 99s. cash, the market closing yesterday with sellers at the lowest prices. At the ticketing of ore on Tuesday last 95 tons of fine quality Australian realised from 52*l.* 15s. to 59*l.* per ton. For the sale on July 7 only 22 tons have been declared.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell.—Considerable amounts of GOLD have arrived during the past week; about 330,000*l.* from New York; 685,000*l.* from Australia, per Hydaspes, 7000*l.* per Elbe, from the West Indies; and 27,000*l.* per Douro, from the Brazils. Most of this has already been taken to the Bank of England, and the remainder, with the exception of about 100,000*l.*, will follow. At present there is no demand for export. About 670,000*l.*, in bars and coin, has been taken to the Bank since our last circular, and 43,000*l.* has been withdrawn. As reported by us last week, the arrivals of SILVER continue on a limited scale, not more than 50,000*l.*, in bars and coin, having come to hand. There is no demand for the East, but a good enquiry for the Continent, and the market is firm at the quotation of 58¼d. per oz. standard.

With a rising market for tin and copper, and, therefore, greatly improved prospects for mining, and with money down to 2½ per cent., the MINING SHARE MARKET still continues dull and depressed, and there has been far less business transacted this week than we had to report upon in our last. Prices, also, for some of the more prominent mines have been weaker, while, generally speaking, they are merely nominal.

It would be difficult to account for this state of things did we not hear on all sides complaints as to the dulness of trade, and the absence of speculation or business to any extent in railways and stocks in general. Better prices for metals, however, must ere long result in a reaction and a rise in mining shares.

The sales of copper ores at the Ticketing, on Thursday, is described as having been unusually brisk, and there was a further advance in the standard for ore of 2*l.* 7s. per ton. The quantity sold (1928 tons) realised 10,309*l.* 15s. 6d., or an average of 5*l.* 7s. per ton.

The shares dealt in this week, though to a very limited extent, comprise Wheal Grenville, Parys Mountain, Prince of Wales, Carn Brea, Tankerville, Van Consols, West Chiverton, Hingston Down, Dolcoath, Bog, East Lovell, Marke Valley, New West Rosewarne, Old Bottle Hill, Pennerley, and a few others.

Carn Breas have not maintained their rise, and leave off weaker, at 65 to 70; Dolcoath, 45 to 47½; Tincroft, 32 to 34; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 9½; East Lovell, 12 to 13.

Wheal Grenville shares have been in request, and leave off 5 to 5½; the lode in the rise above the 140 has improved, and is now reported at 35*l.* per fathom; the finest and strongest tin, the agents state, was seen in the mine. Wheal Crebor, 2 to 2½; the sale of ore on Thursday, 135 tons, realised 727*l.* 10s., but as the quantity in reality was 160 tons, the sale, including carriage, would amount to 850*l.*, and pay the costs of the mine. The best parcel realised 11*l.* per ton, the highest ever yet obtained by the mine. West Tolgus have advanced to 57, 60.

West Basset, 9½ to 10½; the lode in the 144, east of Grenville's shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. About this shaft there are 12 stopes working, worth on an average 16*l.* per fathom. At Percy's shaft the lode in the 144 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The winze below this level is worth 30*l.* per fathom; here there are 11 stopes, worth on an average 20*l.* per fathom. At Thomas's shaft there are 21 pitches, working on an average tribute of 12s. in 1*l.* At Pascoe's five pitches, at 12s. 6d. in 1*l.* for copper, Bog, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Cargoll, 1½ to 2; Devon Great Consols, 20s. to 25s.

At the New Pembroke meeting the accounts showed a loss on four months' working of 590*l.*, and a call of 2s. per share was made. It was resolved also to dispose of the western or Edgcumbe's portion of the sett. The sales of tin for the four months were 2300*l.*—40 tons of copper credited, but not sold, 280*l.*; debit balance, 1115*l.* The mine is looking well, and only requires a better price for tin to make profits. East Van, 25s. to 30s.; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12. Ladywell, 2¾ to 3; this mine is improving.

Providence Mines, 3 to 3½: the accounts to be presented at the meeting, on Wednesday, show a balance of liabilities of 1844*l.* 14s. 3d. The costs (labour) are charged up to April 24. The tin credited to May 7 realised 1778*l.* 12s. 2d. Herodsfoot, 4 to 4½; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 11*l.* 11s. 6d. Marke Valley, 10s. to 15s.; Old Treburgett, 14s. to 16s.; Pennerley, 25s. to 30s.; Prince of Wales, 11s. to 13s.; Roman Gravels, 15½ to 16½; South Roman Gravels, 10s. to 15s.

Tankerville shares have been flat, and leave off 8½ to 9; the lode in the bottom of Watson's shaft continues, the agent states, to show considerable strength, and well charged with lead. Rookhope, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; a good discovery has been made in a winze, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. South Carn Brea, 3¼ to 3½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 4; Van, 25 to 30; Van Consols, 4¼ to 4½; West Esgair Lle, 2½ to 2¾; West Frances, 12½ to 13½; West Maria and Fortescue, 9s. to 11s.; West Tankerville, 1¼ to 1½.

Parys Mountain, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the stopes in this mine, all in new ground, and with the copper ore improving in quality, are worth on the aggregate 44 tons of ore per fathom and 15 tons of sulphur. The advance in copper will materially assist this mine, as there are large quantities that would pay to work with a better price for the ore. There is some talk in the market, also, of a new process whereby poor ores and halvans, of which this mine has an almost unlimited supply, can be utilised to a profit, and this has caused large purchases to be made of these shares, and a good deal of attention paid to the mines, which are now in 16,923 shares, with 3*l.* per share fully paid up. None of the preference shares, we understand, have been issued, and it is expected they will not be required in consequence of the anticipated arrangements. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8½ to 9; Wheal Uny, 2 to 2½; Hingston Down, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; South Frances, 13 to 14; New West Rosewarne, 2 to 2½; Old Bottle Hill, 1⅞ to 2⅛.

Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 3¾ to 3⅞; Emma, 2 to 2¼; Flagstaff, 3⅝ to 3⅞; Last Chance, 1⅝ to 1⅞; Richmond, 6¼ to 6¾; St. John del Rey, 250 to 260; Sweetland Creek, 4⅜ to 4⅝; Tecoma, 20s. to 25s.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has favourably compared with the increasing depression and inactivity pervading every other investment market. This is clearly traceable to the general and apparently well-grounded impression that with a revival in trade—of which there appears to be several significant indications—metals will early respond to the improvement, ensuring a corresponding advance in mining values.

Home mines, for this reason, have maintained full quotations, the market being the more sensitive by reason of the comparatively scarce supply of floating stock.

American mines continue much depressed in the absence of satisfactory intelligence, which, coupled with the crippled financial condition of nearly all the companies, induce holders to press sales. Emma, Flagstaff, Last Chance, and Tecoma have ruled lower, and are weak at quotations, arising from continued realisations, and also from the fact, now too evident, that the extraneous aids by which recently these shares were artificially supported have been entirely withdrawn. The exception in this department has been in Richmond shares, in which a material advance has been established upon the extremely favourable advices referred to below.

Hydraulic Mine Shares have again been in request. Two companies—Sweetland Creek and Cedar Creek—have received telegrams announcing a further "clean-up," the profit in each case being good. Sweetland Creek, 53 days' run, $14,000; and Cedar Creek, three claims, May working $9500 profit. Sweetland shares have advanced, and close firm, with an upward tendency. Cedar Creek shares have been enquired for, and remain firm at quotations. A good business has been done in Birdseye Creek shares at quoted prices. Blue Tent shares firm, without alteration. Two dividends have been declared during the week—Sweetland Creek, 4s. per share; and Birdseye Creek, 2s. 6d. per share, both free of income tax.

The Metal Market has been fairly active. Copper is in demand at steadily advancing prices, and the tendency continues in favour of sellers. Tin remains steady. Lead firm, but not so much doing. Spelter rather more active.

Richmond Consolidated shares have improved to 6¾, 7; the cable received, "Week's run, (two furnaces), $39,000; start second furnace to-day; charcoal plentiful." The delay is being rapidly made up by the increased returns, and if the third furnace does an equal share of the work the produce will soon be a-head of that for last year. There is also a fair prospect that the profit will bear a larger proportion than heretofore to the gross returns. The daily saving of 4 tons of mineral dust from each furnace will add largely to the annual income. The Eureka *Cupel* of May 23 states that "The ore body in the Richmond Mine is so great in extent, and the workings underground have been carried out so systematically and withal so mechanically, that but comparatively few men are required to take out daily sufficient ore to keep the whole series of the company's furnaces in steady operation." We learn that the patents have been issued from the United States Office. New Pacific, ⅜ to ½; in another column will be found a report from the manager, from which it appears in driving west the lode keeps its size, while ore is appearing in the breast; this is an important feature, and may lead to good results. Emma shares are flat, 2½ to 3¼; Flagstaff, 3⅝ to 3⅞; Last Chance, 1⅝ to 1¾; Tecoma, 1 to 1⅛. Utah, 1⅛ to 1⅜; the dressing machines are in full work, but it is not expected the particulars of the result can be received before the end of the month.

Mineral Hill have raised during the week 55 tons of ore, of an average grade of $50 per ton, at a cost of $952.

Sweetland Creek, 4⅛ to 4⅜; Mr. McLean telegraphs a further clean-up during the week, with a net result of $14,000. This is exceedingly good. The accounts and directors' report have been issued preparatory to the general meeting. The accounts show that notwithstanding the forced idleness at the mine for a period of four and a half months during the autumn of last year, the profit realised has amounted to 13,043*l.* 15s. 6d. The total sum received for the gold obtained during the year was 25,615*l.* The cost would thus be about 48 per cent. of the returns. The directors propose to increase the reserve fund in the usual manner, and will then have about 1900*l.* invested in Consols. Altogether the company, both financially and commercially, may be said to be thoroughly sound and prosperous. We publish the reports and an analysis of the accounts elsewhere. The usual quarterly dividend of 4s. per share, free of income tax, has been declared, payable on the day of the annual meeting. Cedar Creek, 2 to 2¼; a telegram from Col. Ludlum (the company's superintendent) states that only three of the claims were ready to clean up at the end of the month. The result from these is, however, considered good, the net result being a profit of $9500. Birdseye Creek, 3⅜ to 3⅝; in another column will be found a letter from the superintendent, from which it appears that he is just leaving the drifted ground in the Neece and West claim, and getting fairly into the gravel bank. All the various works were progressing as usual. The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, payable on June 30. Blue Tent, 5 to 5¼; no further news is to hand this week, everything appears to be progressing satisfactorily. Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1⅛; in another column is published a report of the special meeting, held this week, to consider the position of the company. The statement made to the meeting must be considered as entirely satisfactory as far as the development of the mine is concerned, and if funds are forthcoming to erect the mill there appears to be no doubt of a handsome return to the shareholders. To provide funds the directors propose to re-issue the forfeited shares at par (1*l.*) and to give a bonus, provided by the vendors, of one share for each two taken up. The shares to be offered in the first instance to members, and if not all taken the remainder to be offered on the same terms to the public. A long discussion took place, resulting in the acceptance of the directors' proposal, and about 1500 shares were subscribed for before the meeting broke up.

Colorado Terrible, 4 to 4¼; the report to be submitted at the forthcoming meeting (which appears in another column) shows that the year's operations have resulted in a gross profit of 9251*l.*, which, being debited with interest paid, 1131*l.*, leaves a net profit of 8120*l.*—a result which compares favourably with the previous year. The stock of ore and other assets, valued in last year's accounts at 12,914*l.*, have been realised; and the debts of the company, amounting at the same period to 12,482*l.*, have been paid. Although unexpected delay has arisen in bringing the new dressing-works into operation, it is fully expected the large stock of ore (2006 tons) will be dressed during the season, so that in the course of the current year the whole of its value will become available; already sufficient has been sold to enable the directors to recommend the payment of a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, and they feel justified in promising further dividends as the proceeds of ore sold come to hand. The expenses of

providing machinery, buildings, and the new system of dressing-works have been 2097*l.*, which has been added to the property account, but was provided for out of the revenue receipts.

Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½. Independence, 2½ to 3; the fourth level east has been run 10 ft. during the week; the ore continues to look well, and there will be no difficulty in running all the stamps. How extensive the shoot of pay ore is the manager cannot say at present, but there is evidently a large body of it that will yield a good profit for some time to come. Rapid progress is making in opening up this body of ore, and it will take but few more men than at present employed to furnish the mill (20 stamps) with a full supply of ore. The superintendent further states that the bottom level has been run 15 ft. east since resuming work in it, and the rock is looking better.

St. John del Rey (stock), 250 to 255; the report in anticipation of the meeting to be held on Wednesday appears in another column. With regard to the future prospects of the mine, Mr. Gordon, the manager, says—That looking at the present state of the company's plans and operations in Brazil, the fine mineral lode now partially laid open and accessible, the power provided for dealing with that mineral body, whether as regards its drainage, working, or raising to surface, the quality of ore and its gold contents, as shown by its produce in the stamping-mills, there is good reason to expect that within the period of 18 months from this time the Morro Velho Mine should give a produce of gold that will enable the company to pay as good a dividend as it has done at any period since its establishment in Minas Geraes. Don Pedro, ¾ to ⅞ dis.; the produce for April amounted to 5100 oits., of the value of 2167*l.*, against a cost of 2729*l.*, leaving a loss of 571*l.*; in April last year the produce realised 1606*l.*, against a cost of 3645*l.* Rossa Grande, ½ to ⅝; the April produce amounted to 1656 oits. of the value of 703*l.*, against a cost of 891*l.*, leaving a loss of 187*l.*; the mineral treated is better than for some months past.

Great Wheal Vor, ½ to ¾; at the quarterly meeting on Wednesday (reported in another column) the reports stated that the whole of the machinery was drawn to surface, and would be ready for sale on or about July 7. The Chairman stated that out of 9000*l.*—estimated value of the plant—2000*l.* had already been realised, 3000*l.* would be reserved for developing the western ground, and about 4000*l.* would be offered for sale. Looking at the very slight cost to be incurred in the future laying out of this ground, probably under 200*l.* per month, the money realised from the sale will, it is considered, be ample to drain out the water and test the lodes. The company's audited accounts, brought up to April 30, showed cash in hand and calls unpaid together amounting to 1708*l.* 18s. 2d., against liabilities amounting to 2971*l.* 0s. 6d., or a balance against the company of 1262*l.* 2s. 4d. At the metting on Wednesday the accounts showed a balance against the company of only 206*l.*, which must be considered, under all the circumstances, highly satisfactory, and it leaves the company with the value of the machinery and materials (say) 7000*l.*, to carry on operations, less the debt of 200*l.* No call was, of course, made, as the company is in a perfectly sound and solvent condition, and we shall be glad to learn that the efforts of the shareholders to work the lodes in the western part of the sett are rewarded by opening up a good mine. The position of the ground is favourable, and it partakes of a promising character for the production of mineral, as the lodes parallel, both on the north as well as the south, have given enormous profits, whilst the same vein worked about 300 fms. east has paid the shareholders in dividends during the last 14 years over 88,000*l.* Penstruthal, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; the first portion of the stamping machinery is at work, and regular sales of ore will shortly be commenced.

Van, 25 to 30; there is no change at the mine, operations both at surface and underground are progressing as usual, the various ends remaining without alteration. Van Consols, firm at 4¼ to 4½; there is no change in the mine since last report, otherwise than the commencement of the cross-cut to intersect the Van lode from the main shaft, about 160 fms. west of the winze, which is yielding 10 tons of lead per fathom; the lode will be reached at this point next month. Bog, ⅞ to 1; the bottom level is slightly improved, other parts of the mine without change. The sampling this month is again increased, the agent offering 60 tons for sale. The annual meeting of the company is fixed for the 24th inst., before which date the accounts will be in the hands of the members. Pennerley, 1 to 1¼; from the report in another column it will be seen that the mine is improving, at Potter's Pit especially. The annual meeting will be held on the 24th inst. We understand that the accounts and report will be issued before the meeting.

Russia Copper, 2½ to 3; the directors are prepared to receive loans on mortgage debentures carrying interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. At the formation of the company, mortgage debentures were issued to the amount of 30,000*l.*, and the additional sum now offered for subscription is 40,000*l.*, which will rank *pari passu* on the whole properties of the company, and immediately after the Russian mortgage of 30,000*l.* Up to June 30th the debentures will be allotted to shareholders only, interest will accure from the date on which the money is received, and will be payable half-yearly.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, ⅞ to 1⅛; Carn Brea, 66 to 68; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10½; Devon Great Consols, ⅞ to 1⅛; Dolcoath, 46 to 48; East Caradon, ½ to ¾; East Lovell, 12½ to 13; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12; Great Wheal Vor, ¼ to ¾; Hingston Down, 1 to 1¼; Marke Valley, ½ to 1; Parys Mountain, 9 to 11; Pennerley, 1 to 1¼; Perkins Beach, 10s. to 12s.; Roman Gravels, 16 to 16½; South Condurrow, 3¼ to 3½; Tincroft, 32 to 33; Tankerville, 8½ to 9; Van, 25 to 30; Van Consols, 4¼ to 4½; West Basset, 9½ to 10½; West Chiverton, 1½ to 2; West Tankerville, 1¼ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4½ to 5; Almada and Tirito, ½ to ¾; Birdseye Creek, 3½ to 3⅝; Cape Copper, 28½ to 29; Colorado Terrible, 3¼ to 4¼; Chontales, ½ to ¾; Don Pedro, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 3⅛ to 3⅝; Emma, 1⅞ to 2⅛; Flagstaff, 3¾ to 3⅞; Frontino and Bolivia, ¼ to ½; Independence, 2½ to 3; Last Chance, 1½ to 1¾; Malpaso, ⅝ to ⅞; Malabar, ⅝ to ¾; New Pacific, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; New Quebrada, 3½ to 3¾; Port Phillip, ⅜ to ⅝; Rio Tinto, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Rica, ⅜ to ⅝; Richmond Consolidated, 6¼; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4¾; St. John del Rey, 250 to 255; Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½; Utah, 1⅛ to 1⅜; United Mexican, 4 to 4½; West Esgair Lle, 2½ to 2¾; Blue Tent, 5 to 5¼; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1⅛; New Zealand Kapanga, 4¾ to 5; Cedar Creek, 2 to 2¾.

COLLIERIES AND IRON COMPANIES.—The directors of the Ebbw Vale Steel and Iron Company have issued their report, preparatory to the general meeting on Thursday at the Town Hall, Manchester. It is one of the most favourable issued by any iron company during the present year, and is by far the best presented to the shareholders since the formation of the company. Although the civil war in Spain has not only prevented the company importing from their own mines, but has led to the suspension of several other advantageous contracts for ore from Bilboa, and although the last six months have been very unfavourable for iron trading, the directors are enabled to announce that the balance-sheet shows a net profit of 321,059*l.* 9s. 8d. Including the dividend paid in December last, the shareholders will receive 1*l.* 14s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, while the sum set aside for suspense outlay account will exceed 48,000*l.* As this item disappears the dividends will naturally increase, and the shares rise in value. The capital is divided into 75,000 shares of 32*l.* each, 29*l.* paid. Closing price, 24 to 25, showing a rise of 25s. on the week. Chapel House shares are rather in demand at 4½ to 5. West Mostyn Coal, 38s. to 40s; Clee Hill, 7s. to 9s.; Newport Abercarn, 3¼ to 3¾.

The proprietors of the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway Company held a meeting yesterday at Waterloo Station to consider a Bill which has passed the Commons entitled "An Act for Incorporating the Temple Mineral Railway." This branch will be some five miles in length, and will tap a new district lying around the hamlets of Bliisland and Temple, enormously rich in red hematite ores and china-clay of the richest description. Some of the hematite is said to yield nearly 60 per cent. metallic iron—the theoretically possible quantity. Thorpe's Gawber Hall, 15 to 16; Omoa and Cleland, 75s. to 80s.; Whitehaven Iron, 3 to 4; Wedgwood Iron, 4 to 6; Silkstone Fall, 4 to 4½. The directors of John Brown and Co. have issued their report, recommending a dividend of 5 per cent., carrying forward a balance of 9833*l.* The 100*l.* shares with 70*l.* paid, stand at from 5*l.* to 10*l.* dis. Marabella at one time touched 105s., and close 4¾ to 5¼; New Sharlstone, 6½ to 5½ dis.; Ashbury Company, 50*l.* to 60*l.*; Silkstone and Dodworth, 20*l.* to 21*l.*

Bolcklow and Vaughan Works at Ashton are still mostly idle; the A Shares have declined to 21 to 22 prem.; the Five per Cent. Preference Shares are firm at 20 to 21. The report of C. Cammell and Co. for the year ending on April 6 shows (including 18,920*l.* 18s. balance from previous year) an available surplus of 132,888*l.* 9s. 1d. After paying the sum of 40,000*l.* on account of the large colleries recently acquired, and carrying forward a balance of 12,888*l.* 9s. 1d., the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., which absorbs 80,000*l.* Most of the colliery owners around Barnsley are in a very unsettled condition with their men. At the New Gawber Hall it has been announced that the 10 per cent. reduction agreed to by the Miners' Council would be accepted, but that another reduction of 10 per cent. would be enforced after a month. The horses have been drawn out of the Silkstone Colliery. Ifton Rhyn, 30s. to 40s.; Altami Colliery, 5 to 5½. The directors of the Dunraven Adare Coal have issued an appeal to the shareholders to surrender their coupons for the guaranteed 10 per cent.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 1928 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 10,309*l.* 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 105*l.* 17s.; average produce, 7⅝; average price per ton, 5*l.* 7s.; quantity of fine copper, 149 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 21..	3366	£103 14 0	6⅞	£4 8 6	12s. 9½d.	£63 18 0
June 4..	1731	101 14 0	8	5 7 6	13 5½	67 5 0
,, 18..	1928	105 17 0	7⅝	5 7 0	13 10	69 1 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s.

Messrs. Grant Brothers are inviting subscriptions at 102*l.* per cent. for 123,300*l.* SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES of the CITY OF TORONTO STERLING LOAN, created in pursuance of the Special Act of Parliament of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, entitled "An Act to Authorise the Corporation of the City of Toronto to Construct Waterworks in the City of Toronto," and of the Special Act of the same province to amend the same. The amount authorised to be raised for the construction of the waterworks is $11,000,000, or 226,000*l.* sterling. Of this the sum of 102,700*l.* was raised under the first Act of Parliament, and the remaining sum of 123,300 is now to be issued. Both loans are equally secured by a special rate levied upon the whole assessable property of the city. The debentures are to bearer, and are for 100*l.* each. In the official statement of accounts issued by the city, dated March 21, 1874, the revenue of the Corporation for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1873, as certified by the city auditor, amounted to $895,419. The value of the property in the City of Toronto liable to be rated was, according to the assessment made this year, 845,043,675, or about 9,000,000*l.* sterling. Similar Quebec and Ottawa loans are quoted 4 to 6 prem., and the February Toronto loan is at 103 to 105. The debentures now issuing are quoted 1½ to 2 prem.

The YNISAWDRE COAL, COKE, AND BRICK COMPANY, with a capital of 70,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, to acquire for 45,000*l.* the right to work the mineral estate of the same name, in the parish of St. Bride's Minor, Glamorgan. The royalties are 10d. per ton of 2520 lbs., on an output of 40,000 tons per annum; 9d. per ton on the excess over 40,000 up to 70,000 tons; and, when an output of 70,000 tons per annum is reached, then 9d. per ton on the whole quantity. The property contains about 240 acres, of which nearly 200 are held under a lease with 53 years unexpired; it abounds in coal, iron, and fire-clay of the best description. The taking is described as a "perfect bed of coal," containing about 100 ft. of workable coal. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Messrs. E. Daniel, W. Habakkuk, and H. Lewis, both as to its present value and future prospects. It is estimated to contain at least 12,000,000 tons of coal which can be worked: this, at an output of 800 tons per day, would last the full term of the lease. Two pits have been sunk, and the veins intersected. The coal is of the highly bituminous class, well adapted for house, forge, and gas purposes, exceptionally free from sulphur, and from which a very superior coke is produced, specially adapted for the manufacture of steel rails. It is proposed to erect coking ovens contiguous to the pits, and a brick manufactory will soon be at work for utilising the excellent fire clay found on the property. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The shares of the Buenos Ayres and Campana Railway Company are ⅞ to 1⅛ prem. The Erie Railway Company announce that the coupons due on July 1 on the issue of $10,000,000 Seven per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in May was 962,962 tons, against 1,136,649 tons in the corresponding month of 1873, showing a decrease of 173,657 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 447,628 tons; Yorkshire, 63,321 tons; London, 4557 tons; Liverpool, 54,373 tons; Severn Ports, 303,772 tons; and Scotch Ports, 89,341 tons. The increase was—Yorkshire Ports, 4734; London, 80 tons; Liverpool, 5164 tons; and Scotch Ports, 2342 tons. Decrease—Northern Ports, 145,477 tons; Severn Ports, 40,500 tons. Total exports, January to May inclusive, 4,601,882 tons; corresponding period last year, 4,599,888 tons; increase in 1874, 1994 tons.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—To ascertain the value of ore above the 112 east a rise has been started, and some solid stones of lead taken out before a foot of ground was through. Before the meeting is held it is confidently believed that the pioneer points will be arrived at. A great rise in the price of shares is expected.

POLROSE.—We are glad to learn of the accession to the tin-bearing mines of the Breage district of another very promising adventure. Polrose Mine is situated close to Wheal Vor and Great Work, between both, and is considered to be fast approaching the time of its being placed on the Dividend List. We observe there was a sale of tin on the 12th instant—8 tons 12 cwts. 0 qrs. 25 lbs., at 54*l.* 10s., producing 469*l.* 6s. 2d., and making 50 tons 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 2 lbs., amounting to 2146*l.* 8s. 9d., raised and sold within the last 12 months.

*** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: A Case for the Certificated Colliery Managers' Association; Clee Hill Colliery Company; Emma Mine—American Patents (R. Knapp); Kalosic Gas, No. VII. (I. Baggs); "The Science of Investments" (R. Tredinnick); Slate Quarries as an Investment (E. W. Jones); Callington as a Mining District (J. Buckingham); Pennerley Mine, and its Management; Pennerley and Tankerville.—The Cardiganshire Mines, No. I.—History and Abuses of Corundum—Blake's Stone-Breaker—Mining Sketches, No. II.—Mining Operations in Ireland—Rocky Mountain Mineral Concentration Company—Nova Scotia Gold Deposits, No. IV.—British Enterprise in Costa Rica—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the Holcombe Valley Gold, Anglo-Australian Gold, Clifton Silver, West Tankerville, New Pembroke, Cwm Elan, Great Wheal Vor, Dunraven Adare Coal and Iron, Eclipse Gold, West Milwr, Scottish Australian Investment, and Ohio Companies.

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Applications, with references, and stating past and present employment, wages, number of family, &c., to be addressed to THOMAS DOWN, Esq., Calstock, Tavistock, Devon, or to the Kapunda Copper Company (Limited), 21, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL QUARRY MANAGER.—One who has been accustomed to Whinstone preferred.
Address, Mr. JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

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Address, stating full particulars, to "T. S.," care of Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

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References: International Bank, St. Louis, Mo.—Messrs. Collins, Snider, and Co., Bankers, Denver, Colorado.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be *filed* on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SWANSEA VALLEY STEAM COLLIERIES COMPANY.—I thank you very much for the publicity given to a letter from "A Shareholder" in this company on May 28, because it enables me to ask your correspondent whether he holds shares in either of the other colliery companies brought out at the same office, and whether he can inform me when I, a shareholder, may expect a dividend?—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: *June* 17.

BRONFLOYD MINE.—May I ask, through the Journal, when any lead was sold by this company? The sales used to be reported some years ago, and we hear sometimes of a few tons of lead going over the wire tramway to the stores at Cwmtea. I wish the managing director would give us some useful information in addition to the reports the agent sends up, so that we can form some idea of the progress of the company.—A SHAREHOLDER.

TANKERVILLE AND PENNERLEY.—I notice correspondents referring to these mines in the Journal of the last two weeks, from which I presume they are not acquainted with their position exactly. It is a fact the latter mine is improving, and their last sampling of 80 tons might have been 100 tons without using any extra effort, but the future is being considered. The mine is not being worked from hand to mouth, but is being placed on the track of permanency, which is creditable to the present able manager. More attention will be paid to Pennerley at no distant date. I have no interest in Tankerville, but shall content myself with watching the result of both mines compared in a few months hence.—ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

ECLIPSE MINE.—We could not insert the letter from Capt. Thomas Faull, dated New Almaden, May 25. The matters referred to can be better arranged by communicating with the parties named than by publication.

MINERS' LAMPS.—I am in want of the addresses of makers of miners' lamps. Can any of your readers supply me with the address of the manufacturer of Holmes's self-lighting inextinguishable lamp? It is represented as a very simple arrangement, being a tin box filled with pieces of phosphide of calcium, supplied with a float to swim in the water. I wish to know if it has been used for any purpose but a signal or danger lamp, such as to light up stations, or for hand lamps.—MINERS' LAMPS.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

Received,—"J. B."—"E. M. E."—"Reader" (Bristol)—"A. R. D.:" The Glasgow Caradon Consols Mine, St. Cleer, Liskeard—"H. G"—"G. H. P."—"J. C. B." (France) had better employ a solicitor—"Shareholder" (United Bituminous Colliery)—"B." (Leeds).

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of $8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 20, 1874.

THE MINERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, &c.

The wages question in the coal trade seems to have had the effect of not only decreasing the popularity of the miners' leaders, but of some of the great associations as well. Of this there was unmistakable evidence in the proceedings which took place at the meeting of the council of the Miners' National Association at Manchester. The president, Mr. MACDONALD, M.P., in the course of his opening address, said charges had been brought against him for not calling a meeting of the council some time since for the purpose of considering the case of the men now on strike in South Staffordshire, with a view to assisting them in their struggle. Those who preferred such a charge did so evidently in ignorance of the constitution of the Association, from which it appears that the council has no power whatever to make a levy for the support of the men now on strike. In that respect the National differs in every way from the Amalgamated, over whose destinies Mr. HALLIDAY presides. That body directly supports and manages strikes and everything that relates to them, as well as the rates of remuneration which its members must accept. On the other hand, the National is a confederation of associations, with objects in common, the representatives of which meet for deliberating and consulting together on all subjects in which the miners are interested, and influencing legislation in their behalf. The business transacted at the meeting at Manchester related principally to the altered state of the coal trade, and the strikes now prevailing in several districts. It was stated that the Association was powerless to make a levy in aid of those who were on strike, whilst the income of one halfpenny per member was just sufficient for the ordinary expenses. Mr. BRITTAIN, of South Staffordshire, remarked that some of the members in his district considered that their case was one of a lock-out, and had doubted whether he had paid the usual levies to the National, because the latter had not supported them. The position of the Cleveland ironstone miners was also considered, with a view of determining the best means for bringing the strike to a close; and for that purpose Mr. BURT, M.P., and Mr. P. CASEY, of South Yorkshire, were deputed to visit the district, and endeavour to bring the dispute to a close. This will be a much easier matter now than it would have been a month ago, seeing that the deputation sent to the council to seek pecuniary assistance were informed that the Association considered the stoppage of work to be a strike on the part of the men, and not a lock-out by the masters, so that they could not recommend help under such circumstances. The funds of the Cleveland Association, too, were all but exhausted, whilst the response made to an appeal issued two or three weeks since to other societies of working men was most discouraging. The time is, consequently, most opportune for effecting an arrangement.

Both Mr. BURT and Mr. CASEY have had a good deal of experience in conducting negociations in connection with wages questions, are well acquainted with the actual position of the coal and iron trades at the present time, and it is, therefore, to be hoped they will be successful in persuading the men to resume work, which they certainly had no substantial ground for leaving. To prolong the struggle any longer would be worse than folly, for it could only result in bringing a great deal of misery and distress into hundreds of families in the Cleveland district, which but a few weeks ago were prosperous and happy. That a reduction of wages in connection with the coal an iron trades could not be contended against was pointed out by Mr. MACDONALD and other speakers, and it is to be hoped that the advice given on the subject will be appreciated by the thousands of miners who are now under notice in the Yorkshire and other colliery districts. Since the meeting in Manchester Mr. MACDONALD appears to have been visiting the miners in Scotland, and in alluding to the Labour Commission, of which he is a member, he makes what we cannot but consider as a startling and really sensational statement. He said that the Commission now sitting "would bring to light things which would astonish even the dullest, and which would result in the destruction of the system of an unpaid magistracy, and lead to the appointment of men who by their experience, their independence, and impartiality would be able to deal justly in questions between employers and employed." This, indeed, would be a sweeping change for the two Houses of Parliament to agree to. That in many districts the decision of a stipendiary magistrate would be more satisfactory in those matters in which workmen appear as defendants than those given by gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, who, however desirous of deciding strictly according to the law, have not had that training essential to the mastering of abstruse legal points, we know full well. Still, to effect such a great alteration in the administration of justice there must have been evidence of a very astonishing character. We shall, therefore, look forward with deep interest to the issuing of the report of the Commission to see the grounds which require such a great change as that mentioned by Mr. MACDONALD necessary.

OUR COAL EXPORTS.

Our coal exports have exhibited, upon the whole, no material variation this year. Up the close of April they presented a rather respectable advance, but in May they receded to 1,108,632 tons, against 1,241,942 tons in May, 1873, and 1,275,321 tons in May, 1872. For the five months ending May 31 this year they stood at 5,084,401 tons, while in the corresponding period of 1873 they did not exceed 4,956,298 tons, albeit that in the corresponding period of 1872 they had attained an aggregate of 5,338,013 tons. The demand on German account presented some improvement in May; but, on the other hand, there was a sharp decline in the exports to France, which receded for the month to 161,956 tons, as compared with 211,003 tons in May, 1873, and 181,237 tons in May, 1872. Our exports of coal to France have been rather materially curtailed this year, having declined in the five months ending May 31 to 946,405 tons, as compared with 981,654 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,055,891 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. The development of new French workings and the dulness of French commercial affairs this year are probably the causes of the falling-off thus indicated in the French demand for our coal. Certainly, the exertions which have been made to develope the extraction of coal in the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais ought by this time to have produced some result, and probably this has been the case: at the same time, account ought also to be taken, we fancy, of the stagnation which has prevailed during the last few months in the great French industrial centres, a stagnation which has not yet been wholly removed, although it appears to have been mitigated to some extent. A sensible increase must be noted in the exports of our coal to Germany, which amounted, to May 31 this year, to 672,555 tons, against 551,508 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 691,461 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. It will be seen that there has been a marked advance in this year's shipments, but it is difficult to indicate to what precise cause this advance is to be attributed. This year's exports to Germany appear likely to attain an aggregate of from 1,250,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons. Those to France, although somewhat reduced, will also probably exceed 2,000,000 tons in 1873, an aggregate which would have been considered a very extraordinary one 20 years since, when the French grumbled a good deal at having to take (say) 1,000,000 tons of coal annually from Great Britain. It is easy enough to see why France finds it necessary to make such very considerable importations of English coal; even now the coal production of France falls very far short of the quantity of coal which the French, even in comparatively dull times, consume every year. But the case is different with Germany. Germany sends coal with some freedom to France, to Belgium, and to her other neighbours, and yet she is fain to import English coal to the extent of at least 1,250,000 tons per annum. We have been sending considerably more coal this year to Sweden and Norway, and the same may be said to some extent of our shipments to Denmark. To Spain and Italy our coal exports have remained almost stationary this year, but they have shown a marked progress as regards Egypt, a country which is making considerable efforts to participate in what grandiloquent French writers term the great industrial movement of the 19th century. It may be interesting to note the precise extent of our exports of coal to Egypt to May 31 this year; they amounted in that period to 267,641 tons, against 248,855 tons in the corresponding five months of 1873, and 181,800 tons in the corresponding five months of 1872. The increase which has taken place has thus continued from year to year, and even in May it was still proceeding.

Altogether, including 1,222,367 tons of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, we sent abroad 2,306,708 tons of coal to May 31, this year, or 1,261,342 tons per month. At this rate, our coal shipments for the whole year will be 15,136,104 tons, or nearly 15 per cent. of the whole extraction of black diamonds effected annually from the British soil. Some writers on the subject have contended that, having regard to the present great dearness of coal, this shipment of 15 per cent. of our annual extraction ought to be discountenanced, discouraged, and even prohibited. It is clear, however, that a shipment of 15 per cent. of our coal production to foreign countries, although it may aggravate scarcity and consequent dearness, cannot wholly have created it. What has made coal dear is, after all, the persistent continual growth in the home demand, which has for the time outstripped all calculations, although it may soon be again overtaken by the great efforts which have been made in the course of the last two years to extend production in England and Scotland. Meanwhile, we are again piling up heavy figures this year as regards the value of the coal exported from our shores. Setting aside coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and confining ourselves solely to the shipments made to foreign customers and the colonies, we find that the 5,804,401 tons exported to May 31, this year, were valued at 4,892,206*l*. The corresponding value of 5,338,013 tons of coal exported to May 31, this year, was 3,212,283*l*. The coal exported this year has thus been worth nearly 20*s*. per ton, while the corresponding value in the first five months of 1872 was only about 12*s*. per ton. However, in the first five months of 1873 it was nearly 21*s*. per ton.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom exhibited some progress in May, having amounted in that month to 97,587 tons, as compared with 85,975 tons in May, 1873, and 87,617 tons in May, 1872. In these totals Russia figured for 26,522 tons, 16,274 tons, and 9276 tons respectively; and the United States for 10,097 tons, 20,857 tons, and 40,840 tons respectively. In the five months ending May 31 this year railway iron was exported to the extent of 335,093 tons, as compared with 274,975 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 366,878 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. In these totals the exports to Russia figured for 49,258 tons, 33,318 tons, and 13,153 tons respectively; and those to the United States for 52,445 tons, 102,452 tons, and 221,033 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Brazil, Chili, British America, British India, and Australia; but they have decreased to Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, the Austrian Territories, the United States, the Spanish West Indies, and Peru. The value of the railway iron exported in May was 1,245,909*l*., as compared with 1,108,272*l*. in May, 1873, and 899,011*l*. in May, 1872; and in the five months ending May 31 this year 4,383,371*l*., as compared with 3,624,419*l*. in the corresponding period of 1873, and 3,544,487*l*. in the corresponding period of 1872.

MINING IN GERMANY.—A very large extension of Government mining works is reported by the *Berlin Boersen Zeitung* to be taken in hand in the Saarbruck coal fields. The plans have been elaborated under the immediate superintendance of the Chief Inspector of Mines, M. Krug von Nidda.

MINING IN TURKEY.—According to an official report just received from Bosna Terai, we learn that the serious project of the construction of a railway through Bosnia has had the effect of immediately calling attention to the great mineral wealth of that province. Two gentlemen lately arrived there—Messrs. Sigl and Faulkner—the first of whom is the manager of a large Austrian firm of machine manufacturers, and they made certain proposals for the concession to them of all the mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron which they might discover within 30 miles of the proposed line of railway. Accompanying them were several competent mining engineers, who selected some 32 different localities as rich in these various ores. They also declared, after sufficient inspection, that the whole valley of the Bosna was one large coal bed. The concession of all the required localities has been applied for, and negociations with the Porte, which have been prolonged up to the present, are now said to be in a fair way of ending in a satisfactory conclusion. It is stated on behalf of the proposed concessionaires that they have some 20,000,000 fls. at their disposal, and on obtaining the concessions they demand can raise any further amount of capital which they may consider necessary. It is stated that a member of the firm of Messrs. Sigl has visited England in connection with the business. The object proposed is to work all the mines within reach of the railway, and also to establish a manufactory of steam-engines and rolling stock of all kinds for the use of the railway, as well as to supply it with coal on the spot. Very reasonably is the opinion expressed that if those project are carried out the country and the Government will derive an immense advantage from them, and the Porte will be wise to encourage them by all practicable means. It is stated also that the concession of the Cinnabar Mines of Mount Inatch has lapsed, as the holders, Mr. Wilkinson and others, have failed to find any person or company within the prescribed time to work them. A report which was circulated that 1,000,000 fl. had been given for them by an Austrian company proved to be without foundation, and it is also mentioned that recently an agent was sent to London to endeavour to place the affair here, apparently without success.

IRON IN GREECE.—According to an official report from Syra, a considerable quantity of iron ore has been shipped from the Island of Seriphos for England, by the Hellenic Metallurgic Mining Company. The first shipment was made in 1872, and up to the end of October last seven steamers had traded about 8000 tons of this ore for Newcastle, where it is said to have been successfully smelted at the Royal Greek Ironworks, erected near that town, and to have given 64 per cent. of excellent metal. The quality of the Seriphos iron ore is said to be equal, if not superior, to the best Swedish or Spanish ores. A consignment of about 500 or 600 tons has been shipped from Seriphos for Kouni, in order to make the experiment of smelting it with the coal found at that place. Several other mining companies have been formed in Greece lately, and to them, as well as to private individuals, concessions have been granted by the Government for working the various minerals found in the district of Cyclades, but as yet no works of any importance have been established.

THE LATE PROFESSOR SEDGWICK.—Subscriptions are now being raised for the purpose of commemorating the memory of the late Prof. Sedgwick, whose scientific attainments were of more than European celebrity. Upwards of 11,000*l*. have been subscribed, of which his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has given 1000*l*. It is proposed to erect a statue in a suitable part of Cambridge, with which the late Professor has been so intimately associated, and where he laboured so successfully. It is also proposed to erect a commodious and suitable building for holding the valuable and magnificent collection accumulated in a great measure by the untiring exertions of Prof. Sedgwick, and to contain the additions which are constantly being made to it so as to make it worthy not only of the great man to whose memory it has been raised, but also of the town of Cambridge, and in a style worthy of the name it will hereafter be associated with. It is estimated that the sum required for carrying out the views of the committee will be about 20,000*l*., and there is no doubt but that amount will be raised, through the exertions of old and present Cantabs, and the numerous admirers of the late learned and esteemed Professor.

A NEW METHOD OF MINING.

We last week referred to the fact of Mr. Emmens having taken up several mines in the Callington district with a view of introducing new methods of dealing with low-class ores; and as the subject is one which materially affects mining interest generally, not only throughout Cornwall but in every mineral district of the world, we have endeavoured to obtain some detailed information upon the point.

It appears that on Mr. Emmens first visiting the neighbourhood of Calstock and Callington, some two years ago, his attention as a geologist was struck by the exceptionally favourable features which the flanks of the granite outcrops of Kit Hill and Hingston Down present from a mining point of view, seamed as they are by mineral lodes and cross-couses in a congenial country rock of killas, passing at no great depth into what may be termed a metamorphic stratum of granite, syenite, porphyry, &c. His investigation of the remarkable deposits of fire-clay which occur in this neighbourhood also led him to examine the elvan dykes that are found there, and these he discovered to be accompanied in the proximity of the lodes by indications of both silver and gold, a result which was confirmed by subsequent assays.

Struck by these facts, he proceeded to enquire into the reason why so rich a district was neglected by miners, and why mines that had once been worked on the slopes and in the valleys round Kit Hill and Hingston Down were for the most part abandoned. The cause he soon found to consist in the ordinary system of mining having been adopted—*i. e.*, that the lodes had been wrought upon simply for courses and shoots of ore containing a high percentage of some particular metal, a system evidently unfitted for the development of a metamorphic district, where lodes must necessarily be impregnated more or less throughout their whole extent with a mixture of metallic ores, and where any one ore in an isolated form could only be expected to occur at rare intervals, a remark which applies not only to the neighbourhood of Callington but to most metalliferous districts. Mr. Emmens, moreover, ascertained that in the search after rich ore extensive workings had been laid open in the majority of the lodes of the district, and that the so-called "unproductive" levels were in reality driven through large masses of mineral containing gold, silver, copper, zinc, tin, arsenic, and sulphur in quantities too small to render the extraction of any one element profitable, but amply sufficient to yield a handsome profit if all or the greater portion were separated; and a further important feature consisted in the extensive burrows or waste heaps which were to be found in all directions outside the abandoned mines, and which were for the most part composed of the mixed minerals thus alluded to.

It thus became evident that if a suitable method could be devised for treating such "low-class" ores, and extracting the whole of the merchantable products they contain, mining might be made to lose its speculative character, and to yield regular and remunerative returns. Each lode would, in fact, simply become a *mineral quarry*, and could be worked in a much more simple and efficient manner than is possible under the old system, while from the whole of the lode being removed *every rich bunch or shoot that it contains must necessarily be discovered*, instead of being passed by unperceived, as is too constantly the case under the present system of hurrying through the so-called "unproductive" ground with a minimum of exploration. Accordingly, this new mode of mining gives an assurance of rich "finds" from time to time, and of sure dividends in the interim. The chemical treatment of the ores in question in a economical manner was found feasible by the simple employment of a reagent, which Mr. Emmens informs us is usually found in the vicinity of metalliferous lodes in metamorphic foundations, as though it had been placed there by the hand of Providence for the purpose of enabling mixed and and poor ores to be successfully dealt with. He thereupon commenced the erection of extensive works upon the premises of the West of England Fire-Clay, Bitumen, and Chemical Company (Limited), at Hingston Down, and by this time the works in question are so far finished as to be partially in operation, while by the end of July, or the beginning of August, it is expected that the whole of the process, from the crushing of the raw ores to the final casting of ingots of gold, silver, copper, &c., will be in full activity.

While, however, Mr. Emmens was thus engaged other attempts were made to accomplish somewhat similar results, and Mr. Barnard, at Harrowbarrow, on the southern side of Hingston Down, erected a small apparatus for the treatment of low-class silver and copper ores, by an improved method of chloridisation and precipitation. Finding that this was proving successful he brought the matter under the notice of Mr. Emmens, who, after carefully investigating the process, was so satisfied of its novelty and efficiency, and of its capability of being profitably worked in conjunction with his own method, that he agreed to become the proprietor of a patent for securing the same, and to work it in conjunction with his own method at the West of England works.

Thus is inaugurated a new era of mining, and the "Nascent copper" process will be eagerly welcomed both at home and abroad wherever poor copper and silver ores are found. Already at the New Great Consols Mine copper and silver are being extracted literally *by the ton* from huge heaps of wastes similar to those which cumber the ground outside every tin-dressing floor through Cornwall. At Wheal Newton, too (one of Mr. Emmens's mines), like results may be seen proceeding from the treatment by the Nascent copper process of ores, with which not many years ago the roads of the district were mended; whilst at Kelly Bray, which Mr. Emmens has commenced to work on the system of removing low-class as well as rich stuff, the indirect benefits above alluded to have been already exemplified in the shape of several valuable discoveries of ore containing very high percentages of copper and silver.

It is clear, therefore, that a revival of prosperity is at hand for the mines of Cornwall, and that by means of the "Nascent copper" process dividends may be earned by small mines, and fortunes be made by large ones. We are informed that the cost of the process is so small as to render possible the profitable treatment of ores containing even so little as 1 per cent. of copper, or 4 oz. of silver. In the case, then, of ores containing half as much again of these metals—or, in other words, in the case of hundreds of thousands of tons of waste ores which are now lying at surface in every part of the county—very large gains must result; and as this means not only

a solace to the minds and pockets of mining shareholders, but also substantial comfort and prosperity for the miners and merchants, we think all classes will unite with us in wishing well to the new system of mining and its founders.

BLASTING WITH DYNAMITE. EXPLODED BY ELECTRICITY, IN DEAN FOREST.

A report of some blasting operations at a carboniferous limestone quarry, in the Forest of Dean, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of May 23, has excited a good deal of interest among miners, engineers, contractors, and others engaged in such matters. These operations were carried out for the purpose of practically testing the applicability to the quarrying of stone (for either building or burning into lime) of a method of blasting, the prominent feature of which is to explode simultaneously, by electricity, a number of small charges of dynamite, and were highly successful.

We now record particulars of another trial of the method made at the same place, but on a much larger scale, a few days ago. As on the first occasion, Mr. W. Brain, of Cinderford, directed the proceedings, which were witnessed by Mr. Fitzmaurice, manager of the Wigpool Iron Mines; Mr. Phillips, manager of the Dowlais Iron Mines; Mr. C. C. Brain, of Trafalgar Colliery; Mr. Cooper, of Wigpool; Dr. Heane, Cinderford; Messrs. Wintle and Meek, Mitcheldean; and many miners and others from the immediate locality. The mass of stone to be operated upon formed a "ledge," or "shelf," some 30 ft. above the floor of the quarry, about 10 ft. wide and 60 to 70 ft. long. On the ledge, and close to the vertical face of the rock, which rises 40 ft. above it, 11 bore-holes, to contain the explosive charges, were bored; they were 1½ in. in diameter, about 5 to 6 in. apart, and varied in depth from 5 to 6 feet; these were charged with dynamite, the aggregate quantity used having been 16 lbs., the deeper holes receiving a larger allowance than the others. Eleven of Brain's high-tension detonating fuses were applied, and the whole of them connected in one circuit. This was a departure from ordinary practice, as they should have been connected in two branches, of 5 and 6 respectively, a plan that would have increased the conducting area, and consequently reduced the resistance and diminished the risk of small imperfections in the insulation. But as Mr. Brain had, prior to leaving his own works in the morning, experimentally exploded 15 fuses in one circuit, it was determined in this instance to have a practical test of a larger circuit than usual, and no doubt is entertained that it would have been successful but for a little mishap hereafter explained. The connecting wires between the charges were "22 insulated to 16 gutta percha," which is very slight, but amply sufficient if handled carefully. On the hill above the quarry, and at a suitable distance from its verge, a man with the dynamo-electric mine exploder was stationed, the instrument being connected with the bore-hole charges by two insulated wires carried down the face of the rock. Everything being ready, the firing signal was given, two rapid turns of the handle of the exploder were made, and an explosion instantly followed. Experienced men, however, quickly conjectured that all the charges had not gone off, and on examination it was found that owing to a slight defect in the insulation, where some wires had been joined, only 6 out of the 11 had been exploded, producing a fracture the whole length of the ledge of rock, and several feet in depth. The five charges remaining were speedily re-connected with the exploder, and in a few minutes a second explosion was effected. An enormous mass of stone, from 60 to 70 feet long, 10½ ft. wide, and 8 ft. deep, estimated to weigh nearly 400 tons, was now seen to have been dislodged and heaved out 2 to 3 feet from the main rock, with lateral fractures subdividing into huge pieces of from 30 to 40 tons weight and upwards. Very little pulverisation or smashing was observable, that was in the vicinity of the bore-holes.

Although the immense results thus achieved astonished the spectators, and were acknowledged by those acquainted with mining and quarrying to have greatly exceeded their expectations, it is quite certain that had the 11 charges exploded simultaneously the dislodgment of stone would have been more considerable, in all probability nearly double the weight.

Subsequently, at another part of the quarry, two bore-holes, 5½ ft. apart, 4 and 3 ft. deep, and charged with 2 lbs. of dynamite, were exploded, and dislodged a block of stone 20 ft. long, 10 ft. deep, 5 ft. wide, weighing by estimation about 70 tons. With extraordinary results of this character it will be seen that this newer method of firing the valuable explosive is an important discovery, the advantages thus accruing in mining operations altogether being of an incalculable degree.

TRADE AND LABOUR IN DEAN FOREST.

June 17.—The present state of trade is one of dulness, and has been more or less in that condition for some time past. Many of the collieries are working only about half-time, the reason given for such slackness being want of orders in the coal market. Some, however, attribute it almost entirely to a determination on the part of the coalmasters to keep up the price at such figures that merchants are only disposed to buy just what will barely keep up a connection with their customers, and mention instances where parties have been anxious to purchase but could not obtain the articles. On the other hand, proprietors affirm that the cost of production has been so much enhanced by the rise in the price of all materials used at pits, and of the daymen's wages, that they really cannot afford to sell coal at anything like the prices which were formerly current in Dean Forest. We believe that there is some truth in this averment on the part of coalowners, though not to the extent as they wish it to be inferred, for it cannot be denied that the proprietors have been making large aggregated profits, as we may mention, by way of illustration and proof, that one firm realised during last year 38,000*l.*, and another 60,000*l.*, profits upon coal; so there is no need of proprietors squeaking on the ground of profits, notwithstanding that the cost of production is considerably increased by the circumstances already specified or referred to. It being pretty clear, then, that proprietors are in the opposite condition of being "hard up," it is thought by many that they might afford more fully to compete with prices submitted to in other districts, so as to promote activity in the trade at the Forest pits, and in that way keep their men more fully employed, and through that the men's families provided for in food and other necessaries more adequately than is at present the case. As the working colliers are partly instrumental in enabling the proprietors to amass princely wealth, it does not appear to be opposed to reason or equity to consider their interests and family necessities, even at some disadvantage, by submitting to less profits in times of comparative dull trade, rather than that their men should be unduly pinched. On the part of the men, it may be said that they are greatly indebted to capitalists who invest in mineral property, and in that way provide labour for the masses by which they live. There can be no doubt that they are mutually indebted to each other, although at times neither party is willing to own it. The tendency of the times seems to be that each side is determined to push its claims to the utmost—capital to bear hard upon toil, and toilers, if possible, to control capital and the public market. The Unionists have tried it in this way in this district, although with limited success. To control the market and keep up prices they have proposed to limit the output of coal, but which the masters have never favourably entertained during the inflow of orders, although we have heard of one or two looking favourably that way since prices declined in the late spring; but in the adoption of the eight-hours system of labour it has been found that in cutting time off the period for labour proportionately reduced the output of coal in the Forest, and most likely the adoption of the system elsewhere has acted in the same way, which would so far account for the running up of the price of coal after the spread of Unionism amongst colliers and miners, though undoubtedly it was partly attributable also to other causes, especially the general prosperity of trade.

It seems very strange that a society organised to check and put down tyranny should itself attempt to play the tyrant; but so it has been, the Forest Union, by its agent, having tried to induce the coal proprietors not to employ any men not in the Union. If such a system were introduced where would old English liberty be? To our minds men should be under no pressure or constraint in such a case, except that of argument or interest. They should join a Union or let it alone, as may seem best to themselves, and not at the coercive dictation of others. Is the Union's power waning, that the coercive power of the masters is sought? Unionism to a given extent, no doubt, is good, but when it seeks its ends by tyrannical and unjust means it then ceases to be a good, and becomes an evil. It may be purchased at too high a price, and may cease to commend itself for want of sufficient wisdom and integrity in the application of means in carrying it on. For want of the elements just named its funds may be largely wasted, or more than questionably applied. We have heard of parties in receipt of good wages who, under pretence of deficient income, have sponged upon its treasury, and favouritism is also charged upon its administration. How far these accusations are true we have not the means of saying, but those who make them are members of the Union, and therefore may be supposed to be pretty well informed, or ought to be, on the matters of which they speak. Some belonging to the Union assert that it has cost 1400*l.* to establish it. Such a sum ought to benefit the members by its expenditure, or it has been spent in vain. The Union deserves praise for paying those whom it employs liberally, supposing that it is for value received; but many doubt this, and others more than doubt it, and declare that much of the money is wasted by being unwisely employed. We pronounce no judgment either way, but certainly consider that the members themselves should see to it that the funds which they furnish should be made a good use of.

We have only just time and room to state, in concluding this communication, that the recent high price of coal, and its prospective rise again in the autumn (as some believe), has induced a considerable sprinkling of small proprietors to open afresh small collieries, which in times of low prices could not be worked to a profit. This is a gratifying feature of Forest operations, as it is pleasing to think of men of small capital, by push, judgment, industry, and perseverance, rising to comfort and prosperity; and we hope that those now alluded to may be safely placed in such a category.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

June 18.—We have not yet been favoured with another instalment of what is clearly our due—a higher figure for tin. It is perfectly out of the question to imagine for a moment that the 2*s.* advance which we have had at all represents the improved prospects of the market. For example, the strike in the tin-plate trade has now continued so long that the stocks of tin-plate are all but exhausted. That the stoppage of the manufacture will continue much longer we cannot believe, but, whether the time be long or short, this at least is certain—that whenever it is resumed there will be a very great extra demand for tin in that direction. And if, with the ordinary tin-plate demand cut off, the tin standard can rise, it is clear that a very substantial advance is to be expected whenever the manufacture is again opened. According to probabilities, therefore, prices should rule higher than they do, and that being so, it is clear that as a general rule adventurers should hold on, even if they do not buy.

The present condition of mining is one of expectation. There is less interest felt in what there is than in what there will be, and that future is very much in the hands of those who have the conduct of mining enterprises. Mining is just one of those matters in which we hear more of the old motto "One and All" than we always see of its influence; there is not that pulling together which is needed. Over and over again have we pointed out what injury has been done to mining by the unwise exactions of mineral lords, who have laid down conditions with which it is impossible on any commercial conditions to comply. But this is by no means all. It is to be regretted that, as a rule, there is so little disposition to consider improved processes, although it is plainly apparent that in the direction of improved operations Cornwall's chief reliance against foreign competition lies. The county is, therefore, all the more indebted to those who do put new processes to the test of actual experience. Such a debt is just now being incurred to Dr. Emmens, who has taken in hand a large mineral area near Callington. Dr. Emmens has three objects in view, as we understand:—First to introduce a method of mining by which all the rich courses and shoots in the lode must necessarily be discovered; secondly, to carry out a system of profitably treating ores of a percentage too low to be sent to market under the old plan; and, thirdly, to make Kit Hill, Hingston Down, and the surrounding district occupy its proper position as a gold-producing region. These are all most important points, and all Cornwall must be specially interested in the success of the first two of these objects. This is not the place to enter into full details of the new process (they will be found in another column of this week's Journal), but we certainly wish Dr. Emmens all success in the practice of his most ingenious invention.

The demand for china-clay is still on the increase, and there would appear practically to be no limit to its applications. There seems to be a great deal of mystery about the various uses to which it is put, but after all the clay merchants are more concerned about supplying the demand than the purpose in which the clay is employed after it leaves their works. There is no doubt that the output of the clay in the St. Austell district will be greatly stimulated by the Cornwall Minerals Railway. It is said, however, with what truth we are not aware, that the carriage charges on that system are heavier than was anticipated. Of course the shareholders in that concern are entitled to a fair return upon the large outlay they have so spiritedly made, but when that is secured the object should be to stimulate traffic by a suitable adaptation of rates. The directors of the line are too good men of business not to see this we should think.

Next week will witness the opening for traffic of a new railway link, which will exercise an important influence upon the commercial prospects of Devon and Cornwall. We refer to the Bath and Evercreech line, which is a continuation of the Midland Railway from Bath, and bring direct narrow-guage communication from the Midland and Northern districts of England so far as Exeter; and shortly, when the line between Okehampton and Lidford is completed, to Plymouth. It is hoped that it will not be long before steps are taken to carry out the works necessary to carry on the narrow guage to a connection with the Cornwall Minerals Railway system.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society will be held at the end of August—in the last week in that month. There were some fears entertained lest the visit of the Prince of Wales to Plymouth, to open the new Guildhall erected in that town, would interfere somewhat with the prospects of the exhibition, but this point is, happily, set at rest by the announcement of the Prince that his visit to Plymouth will be on August 12.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

June 18.—Up to this date masters and men are still at variance in regard to the contract question, and the mode of carrying out the 10 per cent. reduction. There is still, therefore, a stoppage of operations, though in some parts of the district both the ironworkers and colliers have continued at work. But the majority of the Union men, and especially colliers, have remained out since the 1st of the month. From day to day it has been hoped that work would be generally resumed, but so far it has been hoped in vain. What the issue will be is quite as uncertain as ever, but it is pretty clear that unless some terms are agreed upon there will be very serious times. The masters are contemplating a general lock-out, but whether they can really go to that extent it is difficult to say; it is to be hoped that the question will not have to be tried. A meeting is to be held to-morrow, which will, perhaps, decide the matter, and it is, therefore, looked forward to with considerable anxiety, but as there have been so many disappointments one can scarcely look to anything with any strong hope.

The ironworks continue in partial employ, and in the midst of this unsettled state of things a little trade is being carried on. During the past week some rails have been cleared to Constantinople, Esbjerg, Copenhagen, Gelfe, New York, Dedagh, Santos, Campana, Gothenburg, Riga, and Valparaiso. On the whole, however, business is limited, but there is a probability that if the works were to go on regularly again the trade would gradually improve. It is likely, however, that prices will remain low for some time to come.

The tin plate workers who are locked out evince a desire to resume work, many of them, no doubt, beginning to feel keenly the distress which their struggle has brought upon them. It is a struggle, too, that cannot bring them any good, because whenever they agree to go to work they will have to do so on the masters' terms. This is clear from the fact that the trade is so dull that the masters are but little disposed to re-open their establishments.

As a matter of course, the output of coal has very greatly diminished this month, but the market is not affected by it. The supplies appear to be quite equal to requirements, and, indeed, some colliery proprietors complain of their having to keep their coals about so long that the truck hire and other expenses amount to more than the coal is worth. This will indicate pretty clearly the general state of the trade.

The coal exports last month show a large falling off, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Cardiff exported 213,943 tons, against 240,321 tons in May last year; Newport, 25,471 tons, against 28,653 tons; Swansea, 51,579 tons, against 61,319 tons; and Llanelly, 12,779 tons, against 13,979 tons. The present month, however, will bear a much less favourable comparison.

All things considered, the exports of iron were larger than might have been expected. Cardiff cleared 24,439 tons; Newport, 13,651 tons; Swansea, 5594 tons. The following were the principal clearances:—Cardiff 1673 tons to Antwerp, 1244 tons to Charlotte Town, 4989 tons to Cronstadt, 3892 tons to Ibrail, 1391 tons to Rosario, 1406 tons to Skutskav, 2184 tons to Taganrog. Newport, 1444 tons to Buenos Ayres, 868 tons to Campana, 1540 tons to Callao, 1850 to Gottenburg, 760 tons to Ibrail, 724 tons to Palma, 1000 tons to Reval, 1050 tons to Taganrog, 870 tons to Talcahuano. Swansea, 993 tons to Boston, 1690 tons to Cronstadt, 731 tons to Calais, 502 tons to Montreal, 500 tons to Matanzas, 240 tons to Prince Edward's 904 tons to St. John's.

It is announced that the certificates and shares in the Bilson and Cramp Meadow Collieries Company (Limited) are now ready for delivery. The company will declare a dividend next month.

A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Swansea Valleys Steam Collieries Company (Limited). The company's works are reported to be making very satisfactory progress, the development of the colliery indicating that only capital is required to make it a permanently prosperous concern.

The 3-ft. Rhondda seam has been reached at the new pit being sunk for the Messrs. Glasbrook at Mountain Ash. The coal is of excellent quality, and lies 130 yards below the surface. Sinking operations have been going on for the last two years, and the object is to reach the steam coal, but this will, no doubt, be worked as well.

EXAMINATION OF MINING MANAGERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT.—The half-yearly meeting of the board was held at Newport last week; its sittings beginning on Tuesday and lasting till Thursday. A number of candidates from different parts of the country presented themselves for examination, and were very carefully tested as to their capabilities in various departments of mining management by the four gentlemen constituting the examining board—Mr. L. Brough, Clifton, H.M. Inspector of Mines; Mr. C. A. Harrison, Webster, near Bath; Mr. W. Needham, Newport; and Mr. J. L. Thomas, Coleford, Examiner and Secretary of the Board. The result of the examination has been favourable to Messrs. J. Needham (of Newport), George H. Daniel (of Pontypool), Maurice Deacon (Derby), Ernest Deacon (Pontypool) and Griffith Thomas (Rhymney), who were passed as entitled to receive certificates of competency from the Home Secretary.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 18.—The effect of the stoppage of the trade in Cleveland has been severely felt here in some branches of the Coal Trade. Small coals, and all manufacturing coals, are still falling in price; the demand for house coals, however, of best quality is tolerably good for the season. The export steam coal trade continues good, and prices are firmer. A large quantity of steam coals has lately been sent from the Tyne to the East Indies, the Mediterranean, and foreign ports generally. The Northumberland colliers are all working full time, and old stocks there are decreasing. The Coke Trade in South Durham has, of course, suffered severely from the Cleveland strike, and in addition to this the supply required in Cumberland and this district is also much less. But to set against this the export coke trade has certainly been good, so that really so far this trade, which is a very important one, has not suffered so much as might have been expected. At present good coke can be had at the ovens for 17*s.* to 19*s.* per ton. Numbers of ovens have been put out, and the make reduced to a great extent, and large stocks of coals are also laid up at some points. At many of the works in Durham short time has also been resorted to. Further heavy reductions in the price of coal and coke cannot be looked for unless corresponding reductions are made in the rate of wages, and it has been proposed to demand a further reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages of all the men employed at collieries in Durham. It is probable that this proposition will be made very soon; it cannot, indeed, be long delayed.

THE CLEVELAND STRIKE.—An important meeting was held at Saltburn on Tuesday, when this awkward case was pretty well discussed, and hopes are indulged in, which may, however, prove fallacious, that some movement may be made to bring to an end this ruinous strike. Mr. Casey, agent of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Brown, of Staffordshire, were present, and in the speeches of these gentlemen every argument was used to persuade them, if possible, to seriously consider the position they are placed in, and also to induce them to give up the hard and fast line they have taken up of "No surrender." Mr. Brown, at the conclusion of a very sensible speech, advised the men to pass a resolution to reconsider the matter, and endeavour to effect a settlement of the strike. Mr. Burt told the men that his opinion was that there had been a little stupidity on both sides; he also stated to them the broad fact that all the men in all districts had been obliged to submit to a reduction varying from 10 to 40 per cent. He, therefore, strongly advised them to re-open negociation with their employers and to make up their minds that a reduction in their rates is inevitable. Mr. Casey followed in the same strain as the former speaker, and at the close of the meeting a resolution was passed, "That in the opinion of this meeting it will be wise to call all the delegates together as early as possible in order to re-consider this question, and, if possible, to bring the strike to a speedy and satisfactory termination."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 18.—The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire continues in a paralysed condition, owing to the disastrous strike which has now been maintained for 12 weeks. It is becoming quite clear that the miners, so far from being able to resist the reduction now proposed, will have to submit to a still further reduction before the trade resumes its normal state. The serious condition to which affairs have been reduced is sufficiently indicated by the circumstance that, with the majority of pits in the district standing idle, there is no scarcity of fuel, nor are prices particularly firm, except for very best qualities of coal. The demand for ironstone of native samples is tolerably steady at about late rates. The collieries in the West Bromwich district—where the old rate of wages is being paid—are in active operation, and the Thick coal raised is being disposed of without difficulty at full list quotations. An additional number of miners—chiefly non-Unionists—have this week resumed work at the reduction.

The South Staffordshire Iron Trade remains depressed alike in the pig and finished branches. The Chillington Company have blown out two more furnaces, but Mr. Thomas, of Bloxwich, and Mr. Jones, of Birchills, have each re-lighted one, so that the number in operation remains as last stated—44 out of 153 built. Common cinder pigs range from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*, according to quality, some being made of tap and others of flue cinder. Best all-mine hot-air pigs are quoted 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*, but mine pigs of fair quality are changing hands at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Cold-blast (Shropshire) pigs for foundry purposes are 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, delivered in South Staffordshire. In the finished iron trade there is somewhat more doing in certain descriptions and qualities of produce than recently reported, but the general aspect of business remains far from satisfactory. Earl Dudley continues to quote 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and one or two other makers quote 14*l.* for bars; Messrs. Bradley and Co.'s price is 13*l.*, and that of the other leading firms 12*l.* per ton, and proportionately for other classes of finished iron. Common (unmarked) bars are offering at 10*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Ordinary sheets are quoted 13*l.* to 14*l.*; nail rods, 11*l.* to 12*l.*; and hoops, 12*l.* to 13*l.* per ton. Nail sheets of Belgian make have been offering in the district this week at 40*s.* per ton below the prices of local makers. The mills and forges throughout the district are in very partial operation.

The feature of the local share market this week has been the sale

of a Sandwell Park share (110*l.* paid) at 1050*l.*, or at a premium of 940*l.* Such a premium is quite without precedent in local share transactions, the nearest approach to it we can remember being 40 years ago, when the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal shares were 140*l.* paid, realised 1000*l.* each. Cannock and Huntington Colliery shares are ¼ premium; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 1½ dis.; Chillington Iron, 6; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 6⅝; Patent Shaft and Axle, 5½ prem.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is without much change since our last report. The finished ironworks are doing 8 to 10 turns weekly. Ordinary bars are quoted 10*l.* per ton. Buyers are only giving out orders sufficient to satisfy immediate requirements. Some heavy stocks of pig-iron have been accumulated. Coal is in plentiful supply, and considerable quantities are being sent into other districts. A large number of new collieries are being opened out in various parts of the coal field.

In the neighbourhood of Oakengates (Shropshire) the condition of the coal and iron trades has considerably improved during the last three weeks.

The directors of the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company (Limited) have issued their first report and statement of accounts. The profit for the year is 11,635*l.*, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is recommended, after writing off 1000*l.* towards the preliminary expenses. The stocks of materials were carefully valued at the reduced price ruling March, 1874, and a liberal allowance has been made towards exhaustion of minerals and for depreciation of plant. The sinking of the new pit at Pelsall has been completed, and another pit is being sunk to the deep coal towards the out-crop of the mine. At the Coltham and Short Heath Collieries three shafts have been sunk to the yard coal seam, and the necessary winding and other gear has been erected. Two pits previously sunk have been opened out in the brown ironstone. The miners employed by the company at Pelsall are now on strike, and it has been found necessary to blow out two of the blast-furnaces, so that for the moment the company shares the common fate of iron and coal concerns throughout the country, but the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company undoubtedly possesses the elements of prosperity, both in regard to the development of mineral wealth and to the manufacture of finished iron. The present paid up capital of the company is 152,335*l.* in shares, and 38,535*l.* in debenture bonds, but a portion of this has only recently been called up.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

June 17.—We regret to have to continue our unfavourable reports of the state of the Pig-Iron Market. The demand during the first six months of this year, especially for shipment, has been very small, and on account of the curtailment of production, which has now existed to a greater or less extent for three months, prices have not fallen to a point sufficiently low to bring about any revival of business. The most prominent and disagreeable feature in the market during the past week has been the development of a most unhealthy speculation. One class of operators, tempted by the high prices, had sold iron they did not possess; while another class, tempted by the small quantity of iron in the country, sought to monopolise the stock, and put themselves in a position to dictate prices. The consequence of this state of matters is that legitimate business becomes more restricted every day, and great exertions are made to hurry every ton of available iron into store. Warrants have fluctuated during the week betwixt 97s. and 105s., and close this afternoon at 97s. 6d. for prompt settlement:—

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending June 14, 1873	Tons 13,127
Week ending June 13, 1874	5,483
Decrease	7,644
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	121,262
Imports of Middlesborough pig iron into Grangemouth:—	
For the week ending June 13, 1874	Tons 1,730
For the week ending June 14, 1873	655
Increase	1,075
Total increase for 1874	28,956

Under the supposition that their prospects were brightening, the Lanarkshire miners are sticking to their tents as if they loved them, and as if they could persuade their employers that living on nothing in a tent was far more enjoyable and manly than engaging in the business and reaping the emoluments of a life of activity. Since last week several furnaces have been put out of blast, and no business—except what is highly speculative—is being engaged in by the brokers on 'Change, on account of the way in which the market is being rigged. As we noticed last week, if iron is not wanted the speculators can only reap a loss for their dexterity. The ironmasters do not mean to meet again until the miners have struck their tents, and brought their minds down to the working point.

On Monday a mass meeting of the miners of Stirling and Linlithgow was convened, when a vote of confidence in Mr. Macdonald, M.P., was passed, and they further declared their approval of his conduct in accepting a place on the Labour Commission. These resolutions, carried in Mr. Macdonald's presence, furnished a text for a lengthened address from the President, in which he reviewed the condition of affairs in the Stirling and Linlithgow districts, hinted pretty plainly that the works in Dunmore were in a state which required the immediate attention of the Government Inspector, spoke of his competence to give sound advice to the miners, because of the long schooling he had in questions affecting their interests, justified his connection with the Labour Commission, which he expected "would unearth and bring to light certain things that would astonish the very dullest in the community," and characterised as insane the struggle into which a section of the Lanarkshire miners had plunged in defiance of his warning. "No one (he said) was to blame but themselves. They fought against the inevitable, and when anyone fought against the inevitable in trade, or any other matter, failure must be the only result."

The strike at the Grangemouth pits has been terminated by the company's withdrawing their notice of March 12, and substituting another of June 12 current, in which they state that "It is to be clearly understood that the company's pits are to be open to all men engaged by the company, and that the Union will not interfere in any way with the working of the colliery, and that the workmen will abide by the rules of this date, now posted up at the works."

For Malleable Iron it would appear as if the buyers had completely deserted this market, as only the smallest driblets are being offered, and prices are nearly nominal. The local orders for ship iron are being taken by makers in the South so low as 9*l.* 15s. a ton overhead. A little has been done in half-inch and inch rods during the week, and a trifle in angle and bridge iron, but our rolling and plate mills are nearly at a standstill. The steel spindle works are somewhat busy, and something more is being done in machinery and pipes, but quietness pervades all branches of the iron trades here, although the shipyards are vocal with the sound of "hammers closing rivets up." The stagnation in the iron trade is reacting on the coal market, and although prices have not been officially reduced, coals can be brought (per agreement) much under what is considered the standard quotation. Stocks are increasing both here and on the East Coast; the Fife and Clackmannan masters complaining of the difficulty of disposing advantageously of Parrot Coal. Prices of all kinds are easier generally, and good orders could be cheaply and well placed just now. The shipments of the week compare favourably with those of the corresponding week last year, the figures being—for this year, 35,090 tons; same week last year, 36,772 tons.

The Messrs. Smith, of the Eglinton Engine Works, here, are adding to their large premises several new erections, which are to be used for boiler-making and bridge-building purposes, and a large smithy. The principal structure is 204 feet long by about 52 feet wide, and 50 feet in height to the ridge; and the new smithy, which forms the extreme southern boundary of the works, is a one-storey building, also 204 feet in length, and 43 ft. wide. When these new buildings are completed and taken possession of for the operations of the firm, there will be erected on the West-street frontage, and on the site of the present smithy, a totally new building, four storeys high.

The Kapunda Copper Company fourth annual meeting was held here on Monday afternoon—Mr. Jonathan Thomson presiding—when a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum was declared, and directors and an auditor were appointed.

At the Oakbank Oil Company annual meeting, held yesterday, a dividend was declared of 10 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, after writing off 10 per cent. for depreciation on pits and plant, and paying maintenance and repairs out of revenue.

Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company annual meeting was held yesterday—Mr. John Orr Ewing, of Levenfield, chairman of the company, presiding. The report of the directors was approved, and a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum declared. The Chairman stated that, owing to important reductions in wages and the staff, together with various improvements at the works and in the management generally, considerable savings would accrue during the current year. On the other hand, the stocks of petroleum in this country were so excessive, and the prices at which they are selling are so low, that reduced quotations for burning oils will have to be accepted, which may thus counterbalance to a large extent the effect of the savings. But should a change for the better occur, owing to any diminution in the supply of petroleum, he had no doubt that the dividends of the company would be increased. The retiring directors—Messrs. Moffat, King, Kidston, and Kennelly—and the editor, Mr. Moore, were thereafter re-elected; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

On Monday night an explosion, attended with serious injury to three workmen, took place at Messrs. Robert Addie and Sons' Langloan Ironworks, Coatbridge. The accident was caused by one of the tuyeres giving way, and allowing a quantity of water to flow into the interior of the furnace. This falling on the molten mass within caused a sudden generation of steam, and the consequent fiery eruption from the furnace mouth.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

June 18.—At the lead mines in Derbyshire the men are working in their ordinary manner, and business goes on in its usual channel. The quantity of ore raised appears to be of an average, for one never hears of any startling finds, such as are reported from other districts, and which may probably arise from the fact that extensive mines do not often change hands in Derbyshire, so that there is not much to be gained by making places look unusually rosy. The few companies that own mines in the Peak and other districts are also not on such a very large scale as to cause any great excitement with regard to the prices at which the shares can be purchased. Our collieries and ironworks are differently circumstanced, for in them a great deal of capital is invested, and several of them are on a very large scale, regularly paying unusually high dividends. Foremost amongst them is the Staveley Company, whose pits and works find employment for something like 5000 workpeople. That the concern is in the highest degree profitable, and considered unusually safe, may be gathered from the fact that the ordinary 100*l.* shares, on which 60*l.* is paid up, are now quoted at from 53 to 55 premium. The Sheepbridge Company is also in a healthy state, if judged by its position in the share market. At Staveley a very fair business has of late been done in pipes and other castings, for which the foundries are noted, whilst a large tonnage of coal has been raised at the pits. Of late an increased business has been done with the metropolis from Staveley, there having been forwarded last month nearly 8900 tons. A large quantity has also been forwarded to Birmingham and the West. It is understood that the miners have just received notice of a reduction of wages, consequent on the altered state of the coal trade. The major part of the men are understood not to belong to any Union, and, having many advantages that are not enjoyed by miners generally, it is not expected that there will be any interruption to work. The Sheepbridge Company, largely engaged in the producing of pig and other iron and coal, have also given their colliers notice of a reduction of wages. Indeed, the notices have been pretty general, but it is expected that in some few instances there will be a brief turn-out. At Pinxton the men have been locked out, having refused the proposed reduction of 8½ per cent.

The Sheffield trades are much in the same state as when last reported on, and there is not likely at present to be any marked change. The business doing with America has been comparatively trifling as compared with the previous year or two, whilst Russia is still one of our best customers. The Bessemer establishments in the town, as well as those outside, are busy, and some of them have orders in hand for rails that, it is said, will last them for several months to come. There is no improvement as regards cast-steel, the demand being so moderate that many of the leading firms continue their men on short time. Files, saws, and edge tools are in tolerably fair request, but the table and spring knife branches are very dull indeed. Coal is rather easier to buy, but its reduction appears to have in no way affected the trade of the town.

Throughout South Yorkshire the wages question is causing a great deal of excitement, and it is almost premature to say what will be the result of the action taken by the colliery owners; but the prevailing opinion is that a considerable number of the miners will strike. Already about 300 have struck at the Dodworth Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, against the decision given by a gentleman whom they agreed upon as referee with regard to an old standing matter with reference to wages, but not bearing in any way on the proposed general reduction. No pay is given from the Association, because the men refused to accept the decision given against them. On Tuesday they held an open-air meeting, when it was agreed to appoint a committee to draw up a circular to be sent to all the lodges, with the view of overruling the decision come to by the executive. At the New Gawber Colliery matters have taken a rather singular turn, and the men received notice to the effect that the proprietors accepted the 10 per cent. reduction "agreed to by the Miners' Association on May 22, and confirmed on June 2." The notice, however, further states that "in 28 days from the date hereof we shall make a further reduction of 10 per cent. in your wages." It is needless to say the decision come to by the Association cannot be enforced against the men without their agreeing to it. The leaders of the Association are in very bad odour, and there is a strong feeling of antagonism on the part of the great body of the men against them. One company—the Willow Bank—have posted notices in the pit-hole that, owing to the general good conduct of their workmen, and their attention to their respective duties, it is not intended to reduce wages from May 28 until July 8; however, there will be no telling with accuracy what will be the result of the notices of reduction, but the probability is that several places will be standing.

IMPORTANT CONVICTION UNDER THE MINES INSPECTION ACT.—On Thursday last one of the first summonses issued, we believe, since the Act of 1872 came into operation, against a certificated manager for having only one shaft in connection with a colliery, was heard at Sherborne. The information was laid by Mr. F. N. Wardle, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, and charged Mr. J. R. Robinson, certificated manager of Newton Main, near Castleford, with having violated the 20th section of the Act, which provides that in every mine to which the Act applies there shall be at least "two shafts or outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than 10 ft. in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are available to the persons employed in such seam," &c. It was clearly proved, and indeed admitted, that the Act had been contravened. Mr. Robinson, therefore, pleaded guilty, and was fined 5*l.* and costs. It will, of course, be necessary to have another shaft, so that the Act shall be complied with, for the fine does not in any way remove the liability of the manager.

THE YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD, AND RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—That there is no more important coal field than that of Yorkshire is abundantly shown by the fact that during the last three or four years it has formed the battle-field of the great railway fights in the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, as it did also in 1864, when the Great Eastern, by a line from Doncaster to Peterborough, proposed to carry coal from Yorkshire to London at a farthing per ton per mile. After that, in 1871, a Bill was introduced for a mineral line connecting the Manchester and Sheffield with the Great Eastern by a junction near to Peterborough, but being opposed by the Midland and Great Northern, although they were at war at the time, the efforts of the two great lines were successful, and the Committee threw out the project. In 1872 the Great Northern succeeded in getting a line from Nottingham to Derby, opening up the rich mineral district west of the Erewash Valley, and thus entering into the heart of the Midland coal field. Thus affected in a vital part, last year the Midland Company formed an alliance with the Manchester and Sheffield, and promoted a line from Doncaster to Rushton, near Market Harborough, the entire length being 112 miles. The opposition of the Great Northern was again successful, although the South Yorkshire colliery owners almost to a man gave evidence in its favour. This session two lines of considerable importance with respect to the development of the minerals in the largest unworked coal fields in Yorkshire—and which only awaits railway facilities to be opened out—would send thousands of tons of coal weekly to our southern and other markets. The principal of those lines was that promoted by the Midland and the North Eastern, the Sheffield and Knottingley and Ferrybridge Railway to connect Swinton, near Sheffield, with the North-Eastern system. The distance was only 15 miles, but it would have effected a saving of seven miles in the journey between Sheffield and York, besides passing through a vast and valuable coal field, extending for miles along the route. It would have touched upon a great many places that have long been waiting for a railway to open out seams of the most valuable coal in Yorkshire, both as regards quality and thickness. The line would have passed through the at present locked-up coal fields of Bolton-upon-Dearne, Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, Clayton, Frickley, going within a short distance of Hickleton, and near to Hemsworth, between two which places there is the finest unexplored coal field in Yorkshire, being six square miles in extent, nearly level, the Barnsley Nine feet seam being at a distance from the surface of about 560 yards. The line would also have passed by South Kirby, where Mr. Leeman, M.P., and some other gentlemen recently secured a lease of about 1600 acres of coal from the Rev. J. Allatt, and go onwards to Badsworth, Ackworth, Pontefract, &c. In almost every one of those places there are beds of the best coal to be found in Yorkshire, so that it is not saying too much that were a line to pass through there the productive power of the West Riding in three or four years would be increased not less than 2,000,000 tons a year. The rival line promoted by the Great Northern and the Manchester companies would have gone in a similar direction, and in some places would run almost parallel. An effort it appears was made to effect a compromise, but as the Midland and the North-Eastern refused to let the rival companies become joint partners in their scheme negociations were stopped, and the preamble of both Bills declared not to have been proved. The result is that after a costly fight, lasting 12 days, both Bills have been lost, and the opening out of an immense coal field delayed indefinitely, or until some agreement can be come to by rival companies. It may be said that the price of coal is intimately connected with the question of railway accommodation, so that it would be greatly to the advantage not only of the public but of railway companies by increased traffic facilities being given for the development of our mineral resources. A marked reduction in the price of coal even at the present time could not fail to give a great impetus to many of our most important industries, especially those connected with the production of iron and steel. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the most important coal field in Yorkshire will have to be locked up for some time longer, but the time is fast approaching when the public interest will have to be taken into account before that of any railway or other influential company.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GEM TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE LIQUIDATOR of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the WHOLE of the PROPERTY belonging to the said company, comprising the COMPANY'S INTEREST in the LEASE of the MINE known as the GEM TIN MINE, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, in the county of Devon.

The mine has been extensively opened, and is complete with all necessary machinery. One great advantage, the whole is worked by water, and all steam machinery saved.

The plant consits of WATER WHEELS, pitwork, and fittings in the shafts and levels, stamping and dressing machinery, wagons and tramroad, and all necessary appliances, tools, &c., for carrying on an extensive mine.

Tenders to be made separately for the lease and plant, addressed to the Liquidator, as below, to be sent in on or before the 29th instant.

Permission to inspect the mine, full inventory of plant, and all further particulars, with conditions of sale, may be obtained of the Liquidator—

FREDERICK WARWICK, at his offices, 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of a VALUABLE TIN MINE, together with the LEASE of the SETT, the WHOLE of the valuable ENGINE, PLANT, patent DRESSING MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, and PITWORK, fitted in two shafts to the 150 fm. level, and complete underground rails and plant. The property is situated in a well-known district of Cornwall.

The mine has been opened to a great extent, and has returned large quantities of tin. Even on the workings since January last the sales of ore have more than paid working cost.

Full particulars and orders to view will be given to principals or their solicitors on application to Mr. FREDERICK WARWICK, 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

IRON ORE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER, the CADEY CROOK IRON ORE MINE. This Mine is in the neighbourhood of DALTON, and very near the Lindow Coat Property. It is 20 fms. deep, with a good lode of iron ore, worth over £7 per fathom at the present time. There is a PORTABLE ENGINE and HORSE WHIM, with a good LIFT OF PUMPS, all in good working order.

For any further particulars, apply to "J. B. L.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London, E.C.

IRON ORE ROYALTY.

A VERY VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in the DALTON district, adjoining mines proverbially rich for metallic ore. Several lodes pass through this valuable property, which have realised great profits.

Address for particulars, to "J. P. E. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE WILSDEN COLLIERIES.

NEAR BRADFORD.

TO BE LET, upon a Lease for 14 years (or 21 if agreed upon), with possession from July 1st,

THE VALUABLE SEAMS OF COAL

Lying beneath the Commons within the Manor of Allerton and Wilsden (which were enclosed in 1840), and also beneath all other Lands within the same Manor, well known as NEW LANDS, consisting of TWO BEDS or SEAMS, known as the HARD BED and the SOFT BED.

This valuable colliery has been worked without any interruption for more than 50 years, the last 14 by Messrs. ISAAC WOOD and SON (proprietors of an adjacent colliery at Denholme), whose lease expires on 1st July.

This coal is largely consumed in Allerton and Wilsden, and the neighbouring towns of Bradford, Bingley, Keighley, &c., and is capable of being greatly extended.

It is needless to say that the pits, shafts, and drifts are in full working order, and the plant will be taken at the usual valuation.

The average thickness of each seam is 18 in., but if found in any part less an abatement in rent will be made.

The highest tender above £90 per acre for the hard bed and £75 for the soft, with a minimum rent of £450 will have a preference, but the lessor is not pledged necessarily to accept the highest tender.

For leave to view, printed conditions, and other particulars, apply to Mr. W. MIDDLETON, Land Agent, St. Ives Estate Office, Bingley; Mr. BOOTH, Mining Engineer, Halifax; or Messrs. J. WOOD and SON on the premises.

Tenders to be addressed to Mr. MIDDLETON on or before the 30th June inst.

St. Ives Estate Office, June 11, 1874.

SLATE QUARRY TO BE LET.

THIS IS AN UNDOUBTED VALUABLE QUARRY, if properly opened. It is situated within half a mile of the Penyarn Station, on the Cambrian Railway, and one and a half mile of the town of HARLECH. Samples of the slates are on the bank, and also at the Hotel, Tremadoc, and the Abbey Arms Hotel, Festiniog. Four months' trial will be given.

Apply to Mr. G. RICHARDS, Rock-terrace, Harlech, Merionethshire.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment need apply personally, or address by letter—

MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER,

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letter of introduction to view the properties.

WATER-WHEELS, TRACTION ENGINE AND WAGONS.

FOR SALE,—A POWERFUL TRACTION ENGINE, with India-rubber tyres to the driving wheels, in excellent working condition; and TWO WAGONS, constructed to carry 5 tons each, to run with it.

Also, TWO CAPITAL WATER WHEELS, one of them 30 ft. diameter and 3 ft. breast, and the other 30 ft. diameter and 4 ft. breast.

Further particulars and prices on application to "D. W. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE,—

A 30 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER.
A 10 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
A 2½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
A WATER WHEEL, 32 feet high, 3 feet 4 inches breast, with iron axle, centres, and ring.
A WINDING CAGE.

Apply to— W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

FOR PIT SINKING.

FOR SALE, a SUPERIOR 7-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, winding drum gear, &c., complete (just finished sinking 90 yards). Price 100 guineas.

Apply to JOHN SIMPSON, Bank Chambers, Nottingham.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 18 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE,—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE,—ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, 8 ft. in shaft, with ONE BOILER.

ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, ONE BOILER and DRAWING CAGE, complete.

Apply to Mr. WILLIAM LANGDON, Northumberland Foundry, Launceston, Cornwall.

MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

PARISHES OF BLISLAND, HELLAND, AND ST. MABYN, NEAR BODMIN.

MR. C. E. PEARCE (Auctioneer) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, (Sandoe's), Bodmin, on Thursday, the 2d day of July next, at Three o'clock P.M., the FEE SIMPLE of the FOLLOWING FARMS:—

LOT 1.—TRESWIGGER, in the parish of Blisland, 60 A. 2 R. 28 P., occupied by Mr. Thomas Bate for a term ending at Machaelmas next.

Appurtenant to this estate are rights of pasture and turbary over about 2000 acres of common land, and there is on the farm a large iron lode.

LOT 2.—SOUTH KERROW, in Blisland, 12 A. 1 R. 27 P. occupied by Mr. Thomas Bate for a term ending at Michaelmas next. There are indications of china-clay on this estate.

LOT 3.—NORTH KERROW, in Blisland, 9 A. 0 R. 33 P., held by Mr. William Harris for a life, now aged 81, at a conventionary rent of 6s.

LOT 4.—SOUTH PENQUITE, in Blisland, 16 A. 2 R. 7 P., occupied by Mr. Matthew Copsin for a term of 21 years from Michaelmas, 1867, with commonable rights over SOUTH PENQUITE MARSH. There are stream tin and indications of china clay in this lot.

LOT 5.—COCK'S TENEMENT, in the parish of Helland, 48 A. 3 R. 13 P. held by Mr. Nickell for a life, aged 76, at a conventionary rent of £1 11s. 6d. The tithes on this lot are covered by a modus of 10s. per annnum.

LOT 6.—SLIPPER ROCKS' TENEMENT, in Helland, 36 A. 2 R. 33 P., held by Mrs. Nickell for a life, aged 78, at a conventionary rent of £1 7s. 6d. The tithes on this lot are covered by a modus of 10s. per annum.

LOT 7.—LOWER KERNICK and PENNINGTON'S KERNICK, otherwise STONEY TOWN, in Helland, 47 A. 1 R. 8 P., occupied by Mr. Joseph Stick, for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas, 1867.

LOT 8.—BODWYN, in Helland, 57 A. 2 R. 18 P., including four-sixths of BODWYN DOWNS, occupied by Mr. Stephen Bate, for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas, 1867.

LOT 9.—BECOVEN, in the parish of St. Mabyn, 96 A. 0 R. 18 P., occupied by Mr. Henry Mills, for a term which ends at Michaelmas next.

All timber will be sold as part of the lots on which it stands.

Details of the estates and maps, with conditions of sal , and all other particulars and information, can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at Bodmin; FRANCIS HEXT, Esq., at Tredethy, near Bodmin; Mr. NICHOLAS WHITLEY, Truro; or Messrs. RODD and CORNISH, Solicitors, Penzance.

Dated 26th May, 1874.

FLINTSHIRE.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE CILCEN HALL ESTATE, comprising VALUABLE and IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTIES, QUARRIES, and FARM LANDS.

MESSRS. HARDS, VAUGHAN, AND JENKINSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, July 8th, at Two o'clock, a valuable and important

FREEHOLD ESTATE,

Comprising a fertile FARM, known as HENDRE FIGILLT, situate in the parish of Halkin, in the county of Flint, comprising about 200 acres, a portion of which is let at £175 per annum; also all those large and important MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as the GREAT HENDRE LEAD MINE, the NORTH HENDRE LEAD MINE, and the HENDRE LIME WORKS.

The Great Hendre Lead Mine is now in hand, but it is assumed that the construction of the Deep Level, which it is proposed to make, will again enable this mine to be worked to great advantage. The well-known North Hendre Lead Mine is in full work, and the royalties paid last year exceeded £500. The Hendre Lime Works are in full operation, and large and extensive works have recently been added to them. They are held on lease for a term of about 50 years, at a dead rent of £50 per annum, merging into certain royalties.

Also about FOUR ACRES OF LAND, with TENEMENT, known as Llwyni Bach, situate in the parish of Ysceifiog. This valuable property is most advantageously situate midway between two railway stations on the Mold and Denbigh Line, in connection with the North-Western and Chester and Holyhead Lines, and within two or three hours of Liverpool and Manchester.

It may be viewed, and particulars had, of Messrs. FIELD, SON, and PULLEY, Solicitors, Norwich; of Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, and Co., Solicitors, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; of Messrs. LACES, BANNER, BIRD, and Co., Solicitors, Liverpool; of Messrs. DEW and SON, Land Agents, Bangor; at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester; the Black Lion, Mold; the Bull, Denbigh; the Belvoir, Rhyl; at the Auction Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C., and Greenwich.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND IRON MINES,

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MESSRS BRUTON, KNOWLES, AND BRUTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1874, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, either together or in the following lots, and subject to printed conditions of sale:—

LOT 1.

ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD COLLIERY, known as "THE COUSINS ENGINE COLLIERY," situate at Whitecroft, near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, and comprising, with others, the following principal VEINS or SEAMS of COAL—viz., "The Coleford High Delf," "Whittington," and "Yorkley" Veins, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 169 acres, or thereabouts.

The colliery is a gale held in perpetuity under a grant from the Crown, at a low royalty and dead rent.

Being crossed by the Severn and Wye Railway, now in course of construction, it is most favourably situated for the transit, at a low rate, of the produce to the shipping port of Lydney, distant about three miles, and the pits may be sunk suitably for loading the coal direct into the railway trucks. The colliery is also well situated for local demand of its produce, being in the immediate vicinity of iron and other works, in which the produce of similar collieries is extensively consumed. The above-mentioned principal veins are worked in collieries (yielding most productively) in the immediate neighbourhood.

The coal from the Coleford High Delf Vein is highly valued as a steam coal, and for use in the manufacture of iron; and that from the Whittington and Yorkley Veins is excellent for domestic and gas purposes, and will stand shipping with very little breakage.

LOT 2.

ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LYDBROOK DEEP LEVEL IRON MINE," situate (near Ross) at Lydbrook, in the said Forest of Dean, and comprising, with others, the veins of ironstone known as "The Sandstone" Vein, and "The Limestone" Vein, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 200 acres, or thereabouts.

And also ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LIMEKILN POOL LEVEL IRON MINE," situate at Lydbrook aforesaid, adjoining to the first-mentioned iron mine, and comprising similar veins to those in such first-mentioned iron mine, and the surface boundaries of which said Limekiln Pool Level Iron Mine comprise an area of about 90 acres.

The above iron mines are gales held in perpetuity under grants from the Crown, subject respectively to low royalties and certain dead rents.

The whole of the ore in the Limekiln Pool Level Mine can be won by means of the free drainage level driven near to the vein of ore, and forming the deep boundary line of the mine, while by instroke from such mine about 70 acres of the Lydbrook Iron Mine may be opened and worked. The two mines are also conveniently situated for working in connection with each ather, for the purposes of ventilation, and the quick dispatch of the produce to the surface. The produce is superior to the average of that raised in the district, and is easy to smelt. The said Severn and Wye Railway passes within a few yards of the two iron mines, and will place them in direct communication with, as well as the local, the South Wales and South Staffordshire furnaces.

The above colliery and iron mines present rare opportunities to persons wishing to embark capital with a view to opulent returns.

Lithographed plans and printed particulars, and conditions of sale, and all other information, may be obtained, in the country, at the offices of Messrs. WIGHT and SON, Solicitors, Dudley; or in London of either of the following solicitors—viz., Messrs. FRERE, FORSTER, and Co., 28, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Messrs GEDGE, KIRBY, and MILLETT, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

SOMERSETSHIRE—BLAGDON AND UBLEY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS, LEAD SMELTERS, AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE FARM, MINING PROPERTY, & LEAD WORKS.

MR. JAMES COLLINGS begs to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mitre Hotel, Wells, early in the month of July next, in Two Lots, SEVERAL CLOSES OF LAND, called WILLOUGHBY'S FARM, situate in the parish of UBLEY. This farm contains 65 A. 1 R. 0 P. of arable, grass, and woodland; together with the MENDIP LEAD WORKS AND FURNACES, STEAM ENGINES, fixed PLANT and MACHINERY, all in first-rate working order; manager's house, office, stables, coach-houses, and other premises. Also, the INTEREST of the VENDORS in the LAND and MINERALS in the immediate vicinity, occupied and worked by them as tenants from year to year under the Viscount Clifden and Col. Mackenzie.

All that VALUABLE and COMPACT FARM, situate at Charterhouse, in the parish of BLAGDON, and called TEMPLE EYDON FARM, with the farmhouse, outbuildings, and several closes of first-rate pasture and useful arable land, lying together and mostly in a ring fence, and containing about 205 acres, with several cottages and other buildings. This is one of the most desirable farms in the district.

Full particulars, with plans, will be shortly published.

The premises may be viewed by permission of the respective tenants, and, in the meantime, any further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. BECKE and GREEN, Solicitors, Northampton; C. H. DAVIDS, Esq., Land Agent, Banbury; or the Auctioneer, Axbridge, near Weston-super-Mare.

Dated May 29th, 1874.

VALUABLE COAL, IRON, AND CHARCOAL PROPERTY for SALE, situate in the UNITED STATES.—Particulars: (say) 31,000 acres of IRON ORE and CHARCOAL LANDS, with the BUILDINGS, SHOPS, FOUR STORES, and THREE CHARCOAL FURNACES, all in good order. The furnaces are now in blast (one new and one lately repaired), having daily capacity of from 10 to 14 tons each of charcoal and pig-iron, together with charcoal, wood, ore excavated mines, wagons, and general supplies: 5000 acres of BLOCK COAL and BITUMINOUS COAL LANDS, and 14,000 acres of TIMBER LAND for CHARCOAL; about 50,000 acres in all. Near river and railway. The seams of coal are—Block coal, 3 ft.; bituminous, 3 ft.; cannel, 14 in. Iron ore inexhaustible; lands heavily timbered for charcoal. The property is capable of unlimited development. The only cause of selling is that the principal proprietor is very old, and the junior partner is in consumption. Has given very large returns.

Full particulars may be obtained from HALL and Co., Dealers in Municipal Bonds and American Securities, Gresham House, London. Lists and pamphlets on application.

This being a really genuine property is worth the attention of capitalists.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS TIN MINE (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator of the said Company that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Thursday, the 2nd day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or, in default thereof, they WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons or by the Official Liquidator's notice) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 18th day of June, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1874.

VERY VALUABLE MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT NORTH ROSKEAR MINE, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. T. T. WHEAR, Auctioneer, Camborne, has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the the 1st July, 1874, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at North Roskear Mine, Camborne, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS thereon, comprising:—

ONE 70 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. in shaft, with metallic piston, and THREE 13 ton BOILERS.

ONE cast iron BALANCE BOB, at surface.

ONE 24 in. WINDING ENGINE, metallic piston, 6 ft. stroke, ONE 10 ton BOILER, iron cage, &c.

ONE 28 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, 19 ft. fly-wheel, with wrought iron axle, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and whim cage for wire rope.

ONE 16 in. ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with 2 fly-wheels, and ONE 8 ton BOILER, iron cage, and gear for whim, and crusher attached.

1 shears, 60 ft. high.
1 ditto, 36 ft. high.
1 capstan, iron centre.
1 ditto, oak centre.
16 16 in. pumps.
6 12 in. ditto.
1 10 in. ditto.
27 8 in. ditto.
25 6 in. ditto.
1 16 in. pole case.
1 15 in. ditto.
1 16 in. H piece.
1 15 in. ditto.
1 16 in. top door piece.
1 15 in. ditto.
1 16 in. windbore.
1 15 in. ditto.
1 13 in. pole.
1 6 in. ditto.
1 14 in. stuffing box and glands.
1 13 in. ditto.
1 6 in. ditto.
1 pair 7 in. faggotted taper caps, 18 ft. long.
5 pairs 7 in. faggotted rod plates.
5 pairs 7 in. ditto.
4 pairs 5½ in. rolled rod plates.
2 pairs 5 in. ditto.
100 pairs faggotted plates for 7 in. rods.
6 pairs 8 caps and loops.
Rod and flange bolts.
5 pieces 8 in. rods.
1 piece 13 in. rods.
14 pieces 7 in. ditto.
2 underground balance bobs.
2 surface iron bobs, with blocks and brasses.
1 36 ft. water wheel, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, with winch.
1 crab winch.
12 tons tram rails.
Weighbridge, to weigh 8 tons.
2 12 ft. shieves, iron arms and axles.
2 12 ft. ditto, oak arms and iron axle.
2 shaft tackles.
Staples and glands, of various sizes.
Old India rubber valves.
1 6 in cylinder engine, with 3 ton boiler.
Lathe, with slide rest, &c.
Engineers' tools, &c.
Patterns and moulding boxes.
Several pairs of blocks.
Large beam and scales.
Foot lathe.
6 smiths' bellows.
Smiths' tools.
Dandy carriage.
5 doz. tin sacks.
Refining iron, with hammers and blocks.
Iron tramway.
About 60 tons of iron.

Several lots of timber, ladders, scales and weights, rings for 34 ft. wheel, carpenters' tools, augurs, &c., sundry iron, chains, and a large quantity of other materials; also, the account-house furniture.

A branch of the West Cornwall Railway runs into the mine.

To view, apply to the Agents on the Mine; any further information may be obtained of the Auctioneer, Camborne.—Dated June 18th, 1874.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

MR. R. H. CADE has been favoured with instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, commencing at Eleven o'clock A.M. precisely, at the Great Wheal Vor United Mines, in the parish of Breage, in the county of Cornwall, the undermentioned valuable

SPARE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

(not required by the company for present purposes), consisting of—

ONE 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, double, with THREE BOILERS, 11 tons each, two large fly-wheels.
FOUR 16 head STAMPS AXLES, with frames, heads, lifters, &c., complete.
ONE 30 in. MAN ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, 12 tons.
ONE 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 12 tons.
ONE powerful STEAM CAPSTAN.
ONE large SHEARS, at the 85 in. engine.
ONE large SHAFT TACKLE, with pullies complete.

PITWORK AT IVEY'S SHAFT.

64 16 in. pumps.
58 14 in. ditto.
12 13 in. ditto.
10 11 in. ditto.
3 18 in. ditto.
1 17 in. ditto.
3 12 in. ditto.
2 19 in. ditto.
2 14 in. workings.
2 16 in. H pieces.
1 15 in. doorpiece.
2 16 in. ditto.
1 16 in. windbore.
1 18 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland.
1 19 in. pole case.
1 15 in. pole, 14 ft. long.
1 15 in. do., 13 ft. long.
1 15 in. do., 12 ft. long.
1 14 in. do., 11 ft. long.
2 13 in. do., 13 ft. long.
1 12 in. do., 14 ft. long.
All with stuffing boxes and glands.
40 pairs of faggotted strapping plates, varying from 18 to 30 ft. long.
1 large balance bob, complete.
1 fend off ditto, ditto.
7 pairs caps, different sizes.
2 iron skips.

1 iron landing wagon, a quantity of rod and flange bolts, staples and glands, 20 pieces 13 and 14 in. pitch pine main rods, long lengths.

AT METAL SHAFT.

3 9 in. pumps; 1 10 in. windbore; 1 9 in. doorpiece; 1 8 in. working, 14 ft. long; 1 9 in. matching, 3 ft. long; large shaft tackle; tram irons; iron and wood rods; 1 large balance bob; a quantity of faggotted and rolled strapping plates; 2 iron skips; 1 iron landing wagon.

AT EDWARD'S SHAFT.

48 13 in. pumps, 22 pairs faggotted strapping plates, 1 13 in. pole, stuffing box and gland, 20 2 ft. rod rolls, 4 9 in. pumps, 1 8 in. working, 1 8 in. doorpiece, a lot of bucket rods, &c.

SMITHS' SHOP.

3 smiths' bellows, vice, anvils, smiths' and miners' tools, a quantity of new and old iron.

ON DRESSING FLOORS.

Several large sheds, dressing machinery, &c., also a quantity of new and old timber.

The above machinery and materials will be found equal to the best in the county of Cornwall, and will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to J. J. TRURAN, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; the Agents on the Mines; or Mr. R. H. CADE, Auctioneer, Helston.—Helston, 17th June, 1874.

BALLYCUMMISK AND COOSHEEN COPPER MINES, on the Schull and Rosbrin Harbours, County of Cork, together with the COSTLY PLANT and MACHINERY now in work and in good working order. With possession.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and CO. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Ballycummisk Copper Mining Company (Limited), TO SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, July 8, at One precisely, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, in One Lot, the

BALLYCUMMISK AND COOSHEEN COPPER MINES.

The Ballycummisk Mine, situate about 11 miles from Skibbereen, on the Rosbrin Harbour, available for vessels of 150 tons burden, has been opened for some years, and has yielded yellow, grey, and purple sulphurets of copper. As much as 125 tons of washed ore have been raised in one month, and this may be increased by more active development. The lodes have been proved to the thickness of 14 ft., and the latter of 6 ft. The workings have been sunk to a depth of 222 fms. They are efficiently drained by pumps on the various levels worked by a Cornish pumping-engine; there is also a powerful winding engine, stamping machine, range of 11 hutches with jigging gear, three washing machines, all driven by a horizontal steam-engine and boiler. There are crushing rollers, screens, riddles, and all requisites for the efficient working of the mine, several dwellings, offices, stabling, &c., and a wharf on Rossbrin Harbour.

The surface and underground workings are intersected by tramways. The mineral area is held for a term of which about 25 years are unexpired, at a dead rent of £50 per annum, and a royalty of 1-16th.

The Coosheen Mine is distant about 2 miles, and is situate on Schull Harbour. It comprises 21 acres of surface land, with Coosheen Cottage, and the copper and other ores under the estate and lands of Coosheen about 265 acres in extent. There are six distinct lodes at this mine much richer in quality than at Ballycummisk. There are two pits—one sunk to 36 fathoms below the adit and the other to 56 fathoms—the workings are efficiently drained by five sets of pumps, worked by a Cornish pumping-engine and boiler. The winding gear is worked by a table steam-engine and boiler.

There is a wharf on the harbour, enclosed coal yard, crushing house, with Blake's crusher, worked by a steam engine, washing stage, four cottages, barracks, smiths' and carpenters' shops, and other appurtenances.

Held on lease for a term of 31 years, from 24th June, 1865, at a fixed rent of £40 per annum, and a royalty of 1-18th.

Both mines were surveyed in 1872, when the present company was formed by Mr. Tregoning, the eminent mining engineer, who reported very favourably as to their value. The celebrated Berehaven Mines are in the vicinity of these mines.

The mines may be viewed by orders only, which may be had at the offices of the auctioneers, where specimens of the ores may be inspected.

Particulars and plans will shortly be ready, and may be had of Messrs. HARRISON, solicitors, No. 5, Walbrook, E.C.; of Mr. J. H. R. BRECKELS, liquidator, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, E.C.; at the principal hotels Cork and Dublin; at the "Midland Counties Herald" office, Birmingham; at the Auction Mart, London; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

IN LIQUIDATION.

SALE OF VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, known as the

EAST LLANGYNOG MINE,

Situate near the town of LLANRHAIADR, in the county of MONTGOMERY.

MESSRS JOHN LEES AND CO. have received instructions from the Liquidator TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Llanrhaiadr, near Oswestry, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at Eleven for Twelve precisely, subject to conditions to be then and there produced, the WHOLE of the valuable PROPERTY, in One Lot, as a going concern, held on lease for 21 years, 15 of which are unexpired.

This property is very extensive, and offers unusual facilities for economical and expeditious working. Many thousand pounds have been expended in opening up the various lodes contained in the setts. Several hundred fathoms of levels have been driven in the mountain, which is over 800 feet high.

The plant and materials consist of a 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, with a 3 ft. breast; two smaller ditto; smith and carpenters' shops, with tools, anvils, &c.; between 300 and 400 fathoms of tram and bridge rails; four jiggers; incline rails and drum; water courses and leets; dressing floors and sheds; three houses; offices; store rooms; powder house; stabling for five horses, and numerous sheds; three valuable horses; wagon, cart, phaeton, &c., &c.

Full particulars may be obtained of the solicitors, A. D. SMITH, Esq., 31, Great James-street, Bedford Row, W.C.; and CHARLES KEARSLEY, Esq., 26, Brazenose-street, Manchester; or of the Auctioneers, 86, London Wall, London, E.C.

P.S.—Written orders to view the mine from the Auctioneers only.

MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., FOR SALE.

TRELYON CONSOLS MINE, ST. IVES.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION (unreservedly), on the Mine, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, in suitable Lots, convenient to purchasers, all the

MACHINERY, PLANT, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS

of and belonging to Trelyon Consols Mine, situate in the parish of Ives, comprising—

ONE 24 in. cylinder PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, with ONE 11 ton BOILER, whim cage, and a 16 head stamps axle and lifters, complete.

About 135 fms. of pitwork, of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in. pumps.
Top door pieces, H pieces, windbores, stuffing boxes and glands, bucket, door piece.
10 fms. 4 in. lifts.
3 tons 9-16ths and ⅝ whim chain.
3½ tons tram iron.
4 tons staples and glands, flange and rod bolts.
2 iron tram wagons; 1 wood ditto.
1¾ tons 1¼ in. round iron rods.
Shaft rolls, ½ ton.
2 7 ft. shieves.
3 6 ft. shieves.
3 4 ft. ditto.
40 1½ ft. and 2 ft. shieves.
1 skip, 3 bobs.
3 shaft tackles, 3 whim kibbles.
1 nose plate of a bob and catch.
40 9 ft. iron air pipes.
15 cwts. steel borers.
5 tons old cast iron.
1 old wrought iron tube, 2 bells.
1½ ton old wrought iron.
10 cwts. cast iron brackets.
150 fms. ladders.

Old and new timber, scales and weights, smiths' tools, winches, screwstocks, &c., wood rods and iron work from engine to Lawry's shaft, a superior miners' dial, kieves, buddies, frames and sheds, burning house, tin leavings, and other stores throughout the mine; account house furniture, &c.

To view, apply to Capt. POOLEY, on the mine, any day previous to the sale, from Ten to Five o'clock.

For further information, apply to the Auctioneers, A. BERRYMAN, Penzance, A. T. HARVEY, St. Ives.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS MINE, near Par Station, Cornwall, on Thursday, the 2nd July, 1874, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned

MINE MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE excellent 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 5 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets, and rings, with 4 ft. crank attached, and 28 fms. of 4½ ft. launders; also, shaft bob, caunter balance bob, logging bob, and about 29 fms. of 2¼ in. iron flat rods, complete. All nearly as good as new.

1 8 armed CAPSTAN and SHEARS, with ⅝ capstan chain. Very good.
10 13 in. 9 ft. PUMPS.
3 11 in. 9 ft. do.
2 11 in. 11 ft. WORKINGS.
1 9 in. 11 ft. ditto.
1 8 in. 11 ft ditto, with bucket prongs to fit.
2 DOORPIECES—1 12 in., and 1 11 in.
1 12 in. WINDBORE, 9 ft. long; flat bottom.
1 10 in. ditto, 6 ft. long; ditto.
1 8 in. ditto, 9 ft. long; ditto, for sinking.

About 28 fms. of 9 in. main rods, with rod plates and bolts to match; 2 pairs of hammered iron main caps, 13½ ft. long, by 6 in. wide; flange pins; staples and glands, iron staved-ladders, &c.; 1 4 ft. iron tube, 30 ft. long; 2 26 in. iron tubes, each 16 ft. long.

Wood drying or changing house, containing 2 iron tables, 26 in. by 33 ft. long each, for drying the men's cloths.

Wood smiths' shop, containing 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, smiths' and miners' tools, and several tons of useful and scrap iron.

Shaft and whim pulleys; and a quantity of useful timber, shaft, launders, and other materials.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. F. PUCKEY, St. Blazey; or the auctioneer, Mr. WILLIAM WERRY, St. Blazey, near Par Station.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, a PROPERTY, several miles in extent, and reaching up to the summit of MOELWYN, and embracing some of the FINEST SCENERY in WALES.

It is about 1300 acres nearly, in a ring fence, and is situate about four miles from Port Madoc, and five miles from Beddgelert.

The house was formerly one of the grand (old) residences in the county, and is approached by a drive of a mile up a fine dingle.

It is now merely a farmhouse; but the firs about the house indicate its antiquity.

It has two torrents running through it, with several picturesque bridges and four waterfalls; one in particular is renowned for its beauty, and is the favourite resort of artists.

To the antiquarian it is worthy of note—that below the house is a tumulus, which is doubtless the burying place of some British king.

It is believed that slate underlies part of the estate, and leases have been granted at a fair royalty, and the quarries are in course of being opened.

Such an opportunity as this seldom offers itself to the capitalist, or to a private gentleman desirous of possessing what may be made with some outlay a magnificent family residence.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRIFFITH and SON, Solicitors, Dolgelley. The principal tenant will show the estate.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR FINANCIAL AGENTS, SYNDICATES, OR CAPITALISTS.

NEW PEMBROKE TIN AND COPPER MINE,

In the parish of ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, as a going concern, that portion of the Mine called EDGCUMBE'S, now worked by flat rods attached to New Pembroke 80 in. pumping engine, and which mode will be still applicable for working Edgcumbe's by payment of a small rental, to be arranged between the buyer and seller.

Edgcumbe's portion of the mine has been re-opened to a depth of 131 fathoms, the different levels and shafts have been cleared and securely timbered, and other expenses incurred at a cost to the present shareholders of about £5000. Only about 12 fathoms more of the shaft remain to be cleared so to reach the bottom of the mine, where the prospects of finding mineral are very encouraging. Nearly forty years ago the mine was successfully worked for copper only, and about £150,000 dividends are said to have been declared. Tin mining at that period in deep mines was very little attended to.

A good lode for tin is now being worked in the adjoining Western Mine, called Wheal Eliza, in the 75 fm. level, close to the boundary of Edgcumbe's.

This contemplated sale has been determined on in consequence of the disinclination of the largest shareholder to further develope the property (good reasons for which can be given), although many of the other shareholders are anxious to continue their holdings by joining others, for the purpose of accomplishing the main object first intended—viz., to see the bottom of the mine—which can be accomplished within a few months, and then sink it deeper.

At the meeting of New Pembroke shareholders, held on the 9th instant, a committee was formed for making the necessary arrangements for disposing of the property within one month. It is considered that the present opportunity is an excellent one for financial agents or capitalists.

The following mines, situate in close proximity to Edgcumbe's, and all within a distance of one mile, have sold copper and tin to the value of many millions of pounds sterling, and have paid during their respective workings the enormous profits set opposite their names—viz.,

Edgcumbe's former working about	£150,000
Charlestown Mines (now again working)	200,000
Par Consols Mine	220,000
Pembroke Mine	120,000
Great Crinnis Mine	180,000
East Crinnis Mine	110,000
New Pembroke, now working, dividends declared about*	5,000
Total	£985,000

* And have discovered within the last two months a very rich lode of copper ore, now being taken away, worth upwards of £1,000 sterling per fathom, with every prospect of a continuance.

For further information, apply to the Purser.—

Dated 11th June, 1874. Mr. JOHN POLKINGHORNE, Tywardreath.

MINE ENGINES FOR SALE.—A 60-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE good 11 ton BOILERS.

A 24-in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 8 ton BOILER, with TWO new FLY WHEELS, and 36 heads of STAMPS, complete.

A 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10-ton BOILER.

A 15 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER, with cage, &c., complete.

The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall.

For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TYACKE, Solicitor, Helston.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson street, London, E.C.

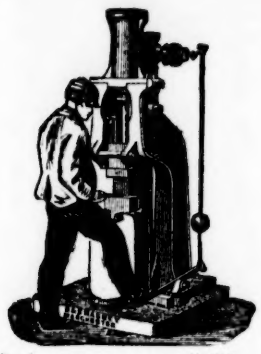
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

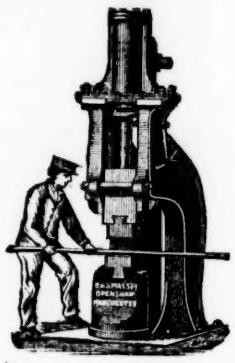
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867; Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

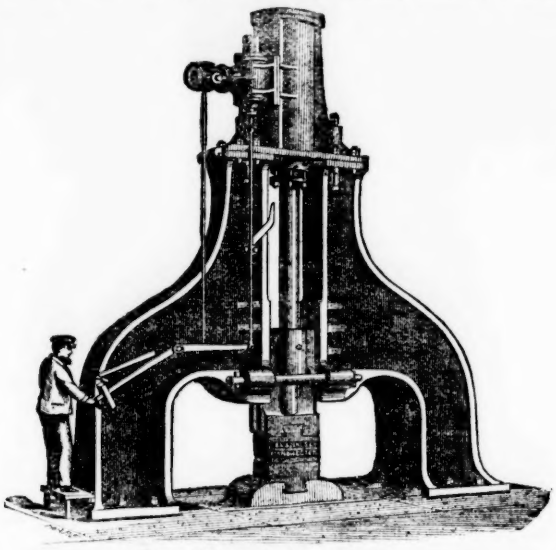
Patentees and Makers of **Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS** of all sizes, from ½ **cwt.** to **20 tons**, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly **DEAD BLOW**, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. **Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers,** working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being **worked by the Foot** of the Smith, and not requiring **any separate Driver.**

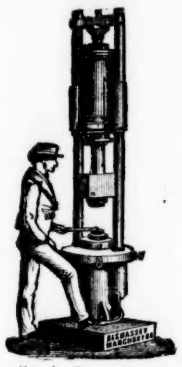
SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c.

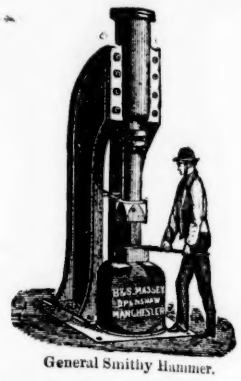
STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.


Small Hammer with Foot Motion.


General Smithy Hammer.


Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.


Special Steam Stamp.


General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

BARROWS AND STEWART,

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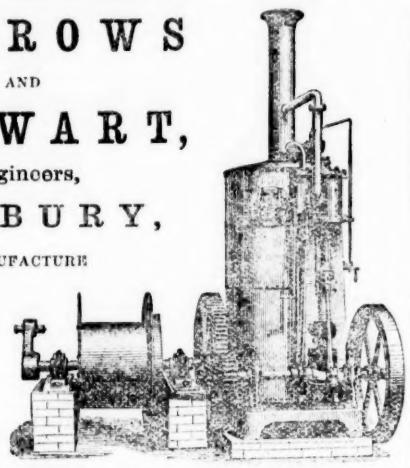
BANBURY,

MANUFACTURE

Semi-Portable AND Vertical



STEAM ENGINES, FOR PIT SINKING,

WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.

Also COMBINED MILLS and ENGINES for Grinding Slag, Sand, Mortar, &c.

Specifications and prices on application.

CASARTELLI'S

CELEBRATED TRANSIT CIRCUMFERENTOR,

Or MINERS' DIAL; the best in use.

DICKINSON'S ANEMOMETER;

A simple portable instrument. Requires no timing.

CHAINS, TAPES, SCALES, PROTRACTORS,

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, STEAM GAUGES, &c., all of first-rate quality. Catalogues on application.

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MANUFACTURER OF

ENGINEERING,

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MONEY, TIME, AND LIFE

ARE LOST IN THE EVENT OF

ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Provide against these losses by a Policy of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ACCIDENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HON. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND £140,000.

ANNUAL INCOME, £160,000.

£810,000 have been paid as compensation.

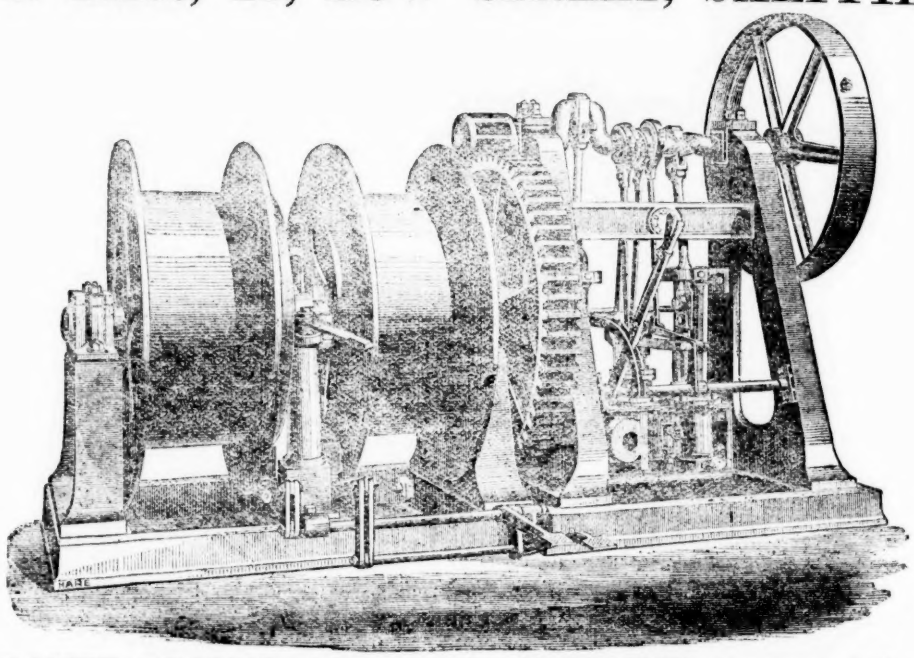
Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' standing.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or—

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

I. G. BASS, 18, BOW STREET, SHEFFIELD.



IMPROVED DESIGN of Engine for **HAULING**, for use with either Steam or Compressed Air.

Takes less room, and can be supplied for less money, than any other Engine of same power.

May also be had with single drum for winding.

FRANCIS MORTON & CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL,

Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

IRON ROOFS, IRON BUILDINGS, IRON SHEDS,

Which they have extensively supplied and erected for mining requirements at home and abroad.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF PARTICULARS.

F. M. & CO.'S PATENT IRON ROOFING TILES OR SLATES ARE IN SPECIAL FAVOUR FOR TEMPORARY COVERING,

They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

London Office, 36, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.

THOMAS WARDEN & SON,

IRON, STEEL, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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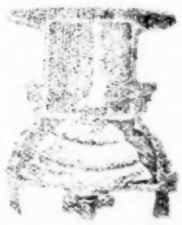
Manufacturers of Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, Tue Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Crabs, Cranes, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Arms and Boxes, Axles, Springs, Hurdles and Fencing, Screw Bolts, Washers, Hames, Chains, Files, Nails, &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND RAILS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, COLLIERY, AND CONTRACTORS PLANT ALWAYS ON HAND.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF



CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS &c.

FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

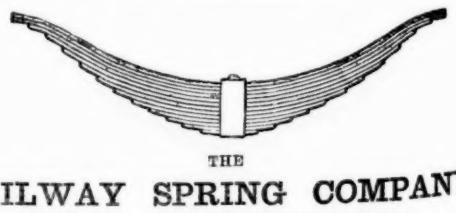
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, | FILES MARKED T. TURTON, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.

Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.



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RAILWAY SPRING COMPANY,

MILLSANDS, SHEFFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

RAILWAY SPRINGS.

THE DARLINGTON ROCK BORER.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, AND VARIOUS CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

Makes 300 to 1000 Blows per Minute, as may be required, without Valve or Complicated Gear.

DRIVEN WITH STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR RAILWAY, QUARRY, AND MINE WORK.

For price and particulars, apply to—

JOHN DARLINGTON,

2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

THE "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL.

J. G. CRANSTON begs to announce that he is now prepared to supply the above machine.
The "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL is already in successful operation in several Mines in the North of England.
STEAM BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and all other MINING MACHINERY supplied.
For prices, estimates, and other particulars, apply to—

J. G. CRANSTON, ENGINEER, 22, GREY STREET,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

THE TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. WORKS: TUCKINGMILL.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of MINING MACHINERY, TOOLS, MILLWORK, PUMPING, WINDING, & STAMPING ENGINES.

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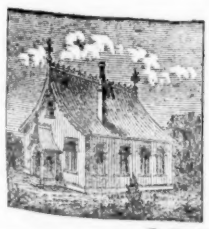

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CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—		12 1 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1874
20000	Allt-y-Crib, l, Talybont*	2 0 0	—		0 0 6	0 0 6	Feb. 1873
30000	Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon*	1 0 0	5½	5¼ 5½	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5500	Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 sh.)	3 10 0	—		0 10 9	—	—
18000	Boscaswell Downs, t, c, St. Just *	3 0 0	—		0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	116 5 0	50	40 50	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
500	Bronfloyd,*†s-l,(£3000Deb.B.8p.ct.)	100 0 0	—		110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—		2 14 6	0 6 0	Nov. 1873
3348	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	5 0 5	2½	1½ 2	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, l, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—		1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 2 0	July 1873
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan†	35 0 0	75	65 70	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
6000	Cath. & Jane, l.* Penrhyndendraeth	5 0 0	—		0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
2450	Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan†	20 4 9	10½	9 9½	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock†*	0 12 0	1	1 1¼	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	50	45 47½	104 4 2	0 12 6	Jan. 1874
10000	East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed*	1 0 0	—		0 2 11	0 0 5	Feb. 1874
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	2 14 6	1	¾ 1	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—		222 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	11	10 10½	13 11 3	0 2 6	May 1873
5000	Exmouth, s-l, Christow	0 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*†	25 0 0	—		80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Glasgow Cara., c* [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.]		1	⅞ 1	0 4 10	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	12¼	11½ 12	16 17 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1874
25000	Great West Van, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston†	40 15 0	¾	¼ ¾	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, l, Durham*	0 6 6	5½	5¼ 5½	1 8 0	0 4 0	May 1874
1024	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard†	8 10 0	2¼	4 4½	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock*† (£1 sh.)	—	1¼	1⅛ 1⅜	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000	Killaloe, sl, Tipperary	1 0 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	0 3 11½	0 0 6	Mar. 1873
400	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—		563 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
5120	Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—		0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
9000	Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham*	5 0 0	25	20 25	63 11 8	0 2 0	May 1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	6¼	5¾ 6¼	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, l, Wales	2 10 0	—		0 15 0	0 2 6	June 1874
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	11 9 6	5	4 5	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
7000	Old Treburgett,* s-l, ordinary shares	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	0 0 9	0 0 9	Feb. 1874
9000	Old Treburgett,* s-l (10 per ct. pref.)	0 10 0	⅝	½ ⅝	0 0 10½	0 0 10½	Feb. 1874
5694	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	9 2 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	2½	2 2½	2 3 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1874
0000	Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	2 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1873
6000	Phœnix, t, c, Linkinhorne	4 13 4	3½	3 3½	39 19 10	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick,* s-l, Holywell	1 0 0	—		0 7 0	0 2 0	July 1874
1120	Providence, t, Lelant† (last call Mar.'74)	14 16 7	3½	3 3½	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	7 10 0	16½	15½ 16½	3 13 6	0 8 6	Apr. 1874
10000	Shelton, cl, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Slimeford Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—		0 1 1	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	70	60 65	713 0 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1874
5000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1 17 6	3½	3¼ 3½	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darren, l, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—		1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	—		0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, l, Salop*	6 0 0	9½	8½ 9	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
30000	Terras, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	34	32 34	47 3 6	0 5 0	May 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	6 5 0	2		9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	28	25 30	12 9 6	0 12 6	Apr. 1874
3000	W. Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	2½	1½ 2	52 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	15	12½ 13½	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan†	5 2 6	27½	25 27½	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	9	8½ 9	11 14 6	0 3 0	May 1874
896	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	15 17 6	1¼	1 1¼	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	140	120 130	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—		0 2 9	0 0 9	Mar. 1874
15000	Wheal Tregoss,* t, Roche	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—		0 1 6	0 0 6	May 1873
25000	Wicklow, c, sul, i, Wicklow	2 10 0	3¼	3½ 3¾	52 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35500	Alamillos, , Spain*†	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	1 3 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
30000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*†	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†	7 7 6	1¾	1¼ 1¾	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain,* c, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	3¾	3½ 3⅝	0 14 0	0 2 6	June 1874
6000	Bensberg, l, Germany*	10 0 0	—		0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12320	Burra Burra,* c, So. Australia	5 0 0	—		56 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining,*† So. Africa	7 0 0	29½xd.	28½ 29xd.	16 15 0	1 0 0	June 1874
40000	Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1873
30000	Central American Association*†	0 15 0	—		0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
15000	Chicago, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—		0 16 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, s-l, Colorado*†	5 0 0	4¼	3¾ 4¼	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*†	0 16 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	10 0 0	3¼	3⅜ 3⅝	1 0 0	1 0 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, g, Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	—		2 5 0	0 15 0	June 1873
60000	Emma,* g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	2⅛	1⅞ 2⅛	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, S. Aust.	2 10 0	1¾	1½ 1¾	2 7 3	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Ferguson, g, California*	2 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10 0 0	3¾	3⅝ 3⅞	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	5	4 4½	4 4 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
30000	Gold Run, hyd.	1 0 0	—		0 2 4	0 0 4	Oct. 1872
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia†	1 3 0	¼	⅛ ¼	0 2 4	0 0 6	June 1873
20000	Last Chance, s,* Utah	5 0 0	1½	1⅜ 1⅞	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
15000	Linares, l, Spain*†	3 0 0	4	3¼ 3¾	14 10 10	0 7 6	Mar. 1874
7837	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares)	3 0 0	1¾	1½ 1⅝	1 11 6	0 1 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
5000	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
18000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, cl, i	30 0 0	—		6 0 0	3 0 0	July 1873
10000	Pontgibaud, s-l, France†	20 0 0	22	20 22	15 16 8	0 19 9	June 1874
100000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes*†	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*†	5 0 0	6½	6¾ 7	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.*†	1 0 0	—		15 per cent.		May 1874
112500	Sierra Buttes, g, California*†	2 0 0	2⅜	2 2½	1 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1873
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	⅝	⅜ ½	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, g, California*†	4 0 0	4½	4⅛ 4⅜	2 16 0	0 4 0	June 1874
20000	Tolima, g, s* (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4 0 0	4	3 4	0 11 6	0 6 6	May 1874
500	Westphalian, s-l, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—		54 0 0	20 0 0	Dec. 1873
15000	Western Andes, s* (8000 £5 fy. pd.)	3 10 0	3½	3 3½	0 3 7	0 1 9	Jan. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2 10 0	—		Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, g, Victoria*†	2 10 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Blue Tent, hyd., California	5 0 0	5¼	5 5¼	Fully pd
50000	Braganza, g, Brazil*†	0 15 0	—		Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50152	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, s, Colorado*	5 0 0	—		Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, g, Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
100000	Cuiaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	—		June 1872
10000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—		Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, g, s, California*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
55000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	2 0 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
10000	Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—		Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, g,* California	1 0 0	⅞	1 1⅛	July 1873
6000	Hornachos,* s-l, (£10 shares)	9 0 0	—		Jan. 1874
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
2000	Independence, g, California*	5 0 0	3¼	2½ 3	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	½	⅜ ½	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa,* l, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	—		Jan. 1874
65000	London and California, g*†	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, l, Spain*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
40000	Malpaso, g, Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 5s. paid)	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 5 0	—		Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co.,* N.Scot.	2 0 0	—		Allotment
6000	Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, g, s, Nevada*	0 7 6	½	⅜ ½	Jan. 1874
66000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	3⅝	3⅛ 3⅜	Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5 0 0	5	4¾ 5	Fully pd.
10000	Newfoundland,* l	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	North American, g*	4 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	4 0 0	2	1½ 2	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3 0 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	Fully pd.
50000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	½	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
100000	Rio Tinto,* c, Huelva, Spain	8 0 0	8¼	7¾ 8¼	Jan. 1874
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 19 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	July 1872
32500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*†	10 0 0	3¼	2½ 3	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Santa Barbara,* g, Brazil	0 7 6	¾	¾ 1	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
£253000	St. John del Rey*† (£5 stock and its multiples can be dealt in)		260	250 255	"Stock"
26000	St. Lawrence, g,* California	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
25000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Tecoma, s, Utah*	10 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	Fully pd.
20000	Thornhill Reef, g, Australia*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, s, Mexico*†‡	28 7 8	5¼	4 4½	May 1868
14000	Utah, g, s-l, Utah*	5 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ¼	Fully pd.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.
25000	Aberdaunant, l, Llanidloes*	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½
10000	Aberystwith,* s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	—	
18000	Ambrose Lake, t, c*	1 10 0	—	
12000	Assheton, l, Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0	3	2½ 3
50000	Ballycummisk,* c, Schull	2 0 0	—	
12000	Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock	1 7 0	—	
12000	Bedford United, c, Tavistock	1 17 6	1¼	1 1¼
25000	Belstone,* c, Devon (3000 sh. 2s.6d. pd.)	1 0 0	2	1½ 2
5000	Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	2 4 6	—	
15000	Bog, l, Shropshire* (1000 reserve)	2 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛
12000	Bowden Hill,* mn (7000 sh. £1 pd.)	0 15 0	—	
20000	Brynambor, l, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	
30000	Burrow & Butson,* t, c, bl, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	
20000	Burra Burra,* t, c, bl, Kenwyn	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
5468	Bwadrain, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 shares)	3 15 6	—	
4896	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan*‡ (£5 sh.)	4 16 0	—	
12000	Cae Gynon, l, Cardiganshire*†	2 0 0	—	
30000	Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberland*	2 0 0	—	
5584	Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne	5 3 6	¼	⅛ ¼
10000	Castle Gate, t, St. Colomb*	1 0 0	—	
10000	Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap*	1 10 0	⅞	⅞ 1⅛
3000	Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5)	5 0 0	—	
6000	Cefn Consols, l, Flintshire*	5 0 0	—	
10000	Central Van,* l, bl, Llanidloes	5 0 0	—	
24000	Court Grange, s l, Cardiganshire	0 10 0	½	⅜ ½
24051	Crenver & Abraham*† (25949 sh. £1)	2 0 0	½	¼ ½
15000	Cwm Bychan,* s-l, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
30000	Cwm Elan, l, Radnorshire*	1 0 0	—	
15000	Cwm Nant Ddu,* l, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
10000	Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, l, Mont.*	2 11 0	—	
256	Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire‡	60 0 0	—	
15000	Deer Park, t, c, Tavistock	2 0 0	—	
7500	Denbighshire Consolidated, l*	3 0 0	—	
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval	49 14 6	9	7 9
12000	Dolwen Consols, l, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	
6500	Drake Walls, t, c, Calstock	5 0 0	—	
10000	Duchy Great Consols, c, Calstock	3 0 0	—	
10000	Dunsley W. Phœnix, t, Linkin.*	2 0 0	—	
15000	Dyliffe,* l, Montgomeryshire	6 0 0	—	
512	East Basset, c, Redruth†‡	73 10 0	2	1¾ 2
800	East Black Craig,* l., Scotland	25 0 0	—	
3000	East Boscaswell, t, St. Just	5 0 0	—	
4000	East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	5 17 6	1¼	1¼ 1½
12000	East Cwm Vron, l, Llanidloes*	2 0 0	—	
3000	East Dolcoath, t, Illogan	10 0 0	—	
6000	East Grenville, c, Camborne	6 14 0	¼	⅛ ¼
4000	East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, c.	13 13 0	—	
50000	East Llangynog, l, Montgomery*	2 0 0	—	
30000	E. Nant-y-mwyn,* l, Brecknockshire.	1 0 0	—	
6000	E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, t, c.	0 10 0	—	
15000	East Van, l, Llanidloes*	5 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*‡	5 19 0	13	12 13
12800	Excelsior, t, c, Stoke Climsland	0 10 6	—	
5000	Flintshire,* l	6 0 0	—	
12800	Florence and Tonkin United* l.	0 10 0	—	
10000	Franco Consols, t, c*	1 0 0	—	
5000	Frank Mills, l, Christow	4 6 0	—	
8000	Fronvellan, l, Mont.* [4000 sh. fy. pd.]	0 15 0	—	
12000	Furze Hill, t, Tavis.*	1 0 0	—	
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 15 0	½	⅜ ½
5000	Gem, t, Whitchurch	2 10 0	—	
12500	Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock	2 0 0	—	
10000	Glan Severn, s-l, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	
30000	Glasdir, c*	1 0 0	—	
128	Gluvian Moor, s-l, St. Columb	3 0 0	—	
12000	Goginan, and Level Newydd, Card., l	1 5 0	—	
7500	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, l, Flint	2 0 0	—	
20000	Great East Foxdale, l, Isle of Man	1 0 0	—	
30000	Great Harvest, t, c, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	
10000	Great Mountain, s-l, Carnarvon*	1 0 0	—	
2000	Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe	3 8 0	—	
25000	Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man	0 15 0	—	
4400	Gt. West Chiverton, s-l (8000 shares)	2 10 0	—	
4096	Great Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron	2 15 0	—	
15000	Grogwinion, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c	5 5 0	—	
6000	Hobb's Hill (£2), t, St. Neot*	2 0 0	—	
12000	Islay, l, Scotland*	1 0 0	—	
6000	Keswick United, l*	5 0 0	—	
6000	Killifreth, t, Chacewater	1 2 0	—	
6000	Lady Ashburton, c, s-l, t, Callington	0 2 0	—	
12000	Ladywell,* l, Salop	2 10 0	3	2¾ 3
2500	Levant, c, t, St. Just	8 0 0	—	
10000	Llanarmon, Denbigh	2 0 0	—	
20000	Llanidloes Wh. Van,* l, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
30000	Llanrwst, l, Carnarvon	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼
17000	Llywernog, l, Cardiganshire	0 16 0	—	
6000	Llynelys Unit., l, c, oxide, Salop.	2 0 0	—	
9000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon*	4 16 6	¾	½ ¾
6000	Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	0 7 10	—	
8000	Mellanear, c, Hayle*	4 0 0	—	
11000	Melindur Valley, s-l, Cardigan* (£3)	3 0 0	3½	3 3½
12500	Menhenniott,* s-l	1 0 0	—	
25000	Mount Dalby, s-l, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	—	
6144	Nangiles, t, c, Kea	9 11 0	½	¼ ½
4000	Nanty, l, Montgomeryshire*	1 0 0	—	
2000	Nant y Ricket,* c, l, Montgom.	5 0 0	10	8 10
10000	New Beldon, l, Northumberland*	1 0 0	—	
8000	New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	3 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
4096	New East Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	
2000	New Hendra, t, Breage	1 16 0	1¼	1 1¼
6400	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station	5 4 6	1½	3
5000	New Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	4 2 0	½	¼ ½
3000	New Silver Rake, s-l, Flintshire	5 0 0	—	
3200	New South Merllyn, l, Flint*	2 10 0	—	
1200	New West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear	6 10 0	2½	2 2½
4000	New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthnoe	0 16 6	—	
3193	New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	6 6 10	—	
1200	New Wh. Seton, c, Camborne	36 16 8	¾	½ ¾
512	North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn	2 8 0	—	
25000	North Laxey*	2 0 0	—	
2000	North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan	1 19 6	—	
10000	North Pool, c, Illogan* (Reserve 2500)	2 0 0	—	
1000	North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	6 12 6	2	1¾ 2
12000	North Tankerville, l, Salop*	1 0 0	—	
8000	North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth*	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
5936	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	3 8 10	1⅛	1 1⅛
12000	Old Batholes,* l, Salop	1 10 0	—	
1200	Old Bottle Hill, t, c, Plympton	2 10 0	2	1⅞ 2⅛
15000	Oola Hills,* l, c, Limerick	1 0 0	—	
1024	Parbola, t, Gwinear	1 11 6	1½	1¼ 1½
16923	Parys Mountain,* c, Anglesea	3 0 0	⅝	½ ⅝
1621	Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	16 15 0	—	
12000	Pennerley, l, Shropshire*	2 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1½
15000	Penrhyn, l, Carnarvonshire*	2 0 0	—	
12000	Pen-yr-Henblas, l, North Wales*	1 0 0	—	
16000	Perkins Beach, l, Salop*	1 0 0	½	⅛ ⅝
25000	Perran Consols,* t, Perran	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1
3000	Phœnix, s-l, Perranzabuloe	9 0 0	—	
12000	Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	2 5 0	½	⅜ ½
2000	Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	6 10 0	—	
2000	Prideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	5 0 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales, c, Calstock‡	1 3 0	⅝	½ ⅝
12000	Rhydtalog, s-l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	
15000	Rookhope Valley, l, Durham*	4 0 0	1	⅞ 1⅛
5869	Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t	4 2 6	⅜	¼ ⅜
6000	Rosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear	1 10 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝
3000	Russell, s l, Swymbridge	0 6 0	—	
6123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne‡	6 5 6	4	3½ 4
120	South Devon, f-c., Tavistock	1 0 0	—	
512	South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth	12 5 0	4	3 4
6000	South Fowey, t, c, Tywardreath	2 6 6	—	
5000	South Great Work, t, St. Hilary	2 14 0	—	
12000	South Kit Hill, t, Callington*	1 0 0	—	
12000	South Lisburne, l, bl, Cardigan*	0 12 6	—	
700	South Margaret, t, Ludgvan	1 10 0	1	⅞ 1
12000	South Phœnix, t, c, Linkinhorne*	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾
12000	South Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	1 7 6	—	
18000	South Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	1 10 0	⅝	½ ¾
6000	South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	6 0 0	5½	5 5½
6000	South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne	0 15 0	½	¼ ½
12000	South Van,* l, Montgomeryshire	1 0 0	—	
3000	South Ward, l, Beerferris	3 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
937	South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	35 0 10	18	17 18
496	South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan†	41 3 9	14	13 14
6000	South Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0 5 0	—	
4000	St. Agnes Consols, t*	5 0 0	5⅝	5⅜ 5⅝
14000	St. Blazey t.* (£2 10s. shares)	2 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾
62000	St. Breward Consols,* c, s, Cornwall	1 0 0	—	
20000	St. Dennis Consols, t, St. Dennis	1 0 0	—	
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	12 15 0	12	10 12
6000	St. Lawrence, Amal., l, Flintshire*	2 0 0	—	
16000	Success, &c., l, Derb. (12,000l. called)	1 0 0	—	
12000	Tamar Consols, s-l, Lifton, Devon	1 0 0	1⅛	1⅛ 1¼
3879	Tamar Valley, s-l, Beeralston	1 10 0	—	
6400	Teesdale,* l, Durham	0 5 0	1¼	1¼ 1½
4000	Teign Valley, l, bar., Bridford	1 0 0	—	
2000	The Queen's,* l, Holywell	2 0 0	—	
3526	Tin Valley, St. Neot	1 13 6	—	
5000	Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	4 3 0	2½	2 2¼
1024	Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth	1 5 0	¾	½ ¾
547	Trelyon Consols	15 0 0	⅝	½ ⅝
12000	Trethellan, s-l, Crantock*	2 0 0	—	
7500	Tresellyn, t, Altarnun	2 10 0	—	
15000	Tretoil,* t, i, Bodmin	2 0 0	—	
2800	Trevarrack, t, c, Uny Lelant	4 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝
200	Tucker's Downs, Camborne	2 0 0	—	
12000	Tyllwyd,* s-l, Cardigan	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1¾
6000	Unity Wood, t, c, Kenwyn	2 15 0	2s.	1s. 2s.
15000	Van Consols, l, Llanidloes*	2 10 0	4¾	4¼ 4½

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—Continued.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.
1000	Vaughan, s-l, Cardigan	9 0 0	—	
20000	Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe	1 0 0	—	
25000	Vron United, s-l, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	
30000	Welsh, l, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan†‡	3 16 8	11	9½ 10½
110592	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer*†‡	1 1 0	2s.	1s. 2s.
100	West Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	5 0 0	—	
10000	W. Esgair Lle, l, Card.*	2 0 0	2¾	2¼ 2½
5000	West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	1 8 0	2½	2 2½
12000	West Goginan,* Cardiganshire	2 0 0	2¾	2 2¼
5164	West Great Work, t, Breage	4 16 0	1¼	1 1¼
10000	West Llangynog, s-l, Montgomery	2 0 0	—	
12000	West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.	4 7 6	½	⅜ ½
50000	West Milwr, s-l, Flint	1 0 0	—	
12000	West Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint*	1 0 0	—	
3000	West Phœnix, t, Linkinhorne	0 18 0	—	
1403	West Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	3 5 0	—	
10000	West Roskear, t, s-l, bl, c, Camborne	0 2 0	—	
12000	West Stiperstones, l, Salop*	1 0 0	—	
12000	West Tankerville, l, Salop*	3 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	98 0 0	60	57½ 60
2000	West Wheal Lucy, t, c, Lelant	1 10 6	—	
6000	West Wheal Gorland, t, c	3 14 0	2	1½ 2
600	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne†	55 15 0	30	25 30
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	9 12 0	1¼	1 1¼
6000	Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	0 10 0	—	
25000	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	
741	Wheal Basset and Grylls, t	9 18 6	—	
512	Wheal Buller, c, Redruth†‡	55 5 0	5	3 5
6000	Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes	2 0 0	—	
6000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	4 1 0	2½	2 2½
8400	Wheal Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	—	
5179	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*	8 12 6	5½	5 5½
2048	Wheal Jane, t, Kea	2 13 10	1¼	1 1¼
12000	Wheal Jewell, c, Marazion	1 1 0	—	
12000	Wh. Mary Hutchings,* t, Plympton	1 10 0	5½	5 5½
3000	Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	4 5 0	3¾	3¼ 3¾
6000	Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth	2 0 0	—	
10000	Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan	1 0 0	—	
4568	Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth	4 0 0	—	
1000	Wheal Speedwell, t, c, Breage	1 0 0	—	
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	12 9 6	3	2 2½
6000	Wheal Vincent, t, Alternun	1 11 0	—	
8000	White Works, t, Dartmoor*	5 0 0	—	
12000	Willoughby, l, Llanrwst	2 10 0	—	
10000	Wood Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew.*	2 10 0	—	
1200	Zennor, t, Cornwall	5 0 0	10½	10 10½

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.	
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	£75 0 0	¼ dis.	par
15	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10 0 0	11½	11 dis.
5	Alltami Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0		—
100	Ashbury Co. [L.]	90 0 0	30	27½ dis.
10	Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.]	10 0 0	3½	2½ dis.
10	Benhar Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0	5½	6 pm.
50	Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	35 0 0	3	5 pm.
4	Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0		—
50	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	37 10 0		—
50	Blochairn Iron Co. [L.]	15 0 0		—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]...A	35 0 0	22	23 pm.
30	Ditto ditto ...B	30 0 0	21	22 pm.
50	Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	25	30 pm.
5	Brynkinalt Collieries [L.]	5 0 0	½	1½ pm.
50	Britannia Ironworks [L.]	25 0 0		—
50	Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.]	40 0 0	24	22 dis.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0	2½	2 dis.
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0	9	7 dis.
20	Cannock and Huntingdon Coal [L.]	2 0 0	¼	¾ pm.
10	Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0	⅝	⅜ dis.
10	Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	5 10 0	6½	5½ dis.
10	Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]	10 0 0	7	8
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	35 0 0	25	24 dis.
50	Chatterley Iron Co [L.]	40 0 0	7	5 dis.
10	Chillington Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0	5¾	6¼
1	Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]	1 0 0	⅝	½ dis.
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	16	17 pm.
1	Consett Spanish Ore [L.]	1 0 0	¼	⅛ dis.
50	Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	20 0 0	10	9 dis.
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0	¼	¾ pm.
10	Davis's Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0		—
15	Davy Brothers [L.]	10 0 0	12½	13 pm.
32	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	29 0 0	6	5 dis.
10	Englefield Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0		—
6	Fairbairn Engineering	5 0 0	2½	2 dis.
10	General Mining Association [L.]	10 0 0	10	11
10	Glasgow Port Washington [L.]	5 0 0	2¾	2 dis.
20	Great Western Coal Co. [L.]	17 0 0	20	25 pm.
2	Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.]	2 0 0	par	½ pm.
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	4¼	3¾ dis.
10	Ifton Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0	6	5 dis.
10	Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	8 0 0	8	8½ pm.
50	Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.]	12 0 0	1 dis.	par
10	Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.]	10 0 0	¼ dis.	par
5	Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.]	5 0 0		—
10	Llangennech Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0	2 dis.	par
50	Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.]	42 0 0	5½	5 dis.
13	LlynviValley Col. Co. [L.] 15 p.c. pref.	10 0 0	par	½ pm.
10	Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]	7 5 0	2½	1½ dis.
10	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10 0 0	5½	5 dis.
10	Merry and Cuninghame [L.]	3 10 0	¼ dis.	¼ pm.
6	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	¼ dis.	par
5	Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0	par	1 pm.
10	Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0	2¼	2 dis.
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	6	6½ pm.
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.]	3 10 0	2	1½ dis.
100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p.c. pref.)	100 0 0	37½	40
10	Neepsend Rolling Mills [L.]	3 0 0	⅛	⅜ pm.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0 8 0	¼	⅛ dis.
10	Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0	⅝	½ dis.
10	No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.]	3 0 0		
10	Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	3 0 0	1	1½ pm.
10	Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	6 0 0	1	½ dis.
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25 0 0	9	8 dis.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0	15	17 pm. xd.
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.]	10 0 0	5	5½ pm.
20	Pelsall Coal and Iron [L.]	15 0 0	4	2 dis.
50	Phœnix Bessemer Co. [L.]	30 0 0	4	2 dis.
50	Rhondda Merthyr Coal Co. [L.]	50 0 0	35	40
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	43	45
100	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.]	100 0 0	130	150 pm.
50	Ditto B.	10 0 0		—
50	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	20	22½ pm.
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.]	55 0 0	20	22½ pm.
10	Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.]	2 10 0	1	1½ pm.
50	Silkstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron [L.]	17 0 0	4	5 pm.
5	Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0	2 dis.	par
20	Skerne Ironworks [L.]	20 0 0	12	10 dis.
50	Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0		—
20	South Wales Coal Co. [L.]	17 0 0	6	7 pm.
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	60 0 0	54	56 pm.
100	Ditto ditto New	10 0 0	9	10 pm.
10	Stranton Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 0 0		—
20	South Cleveland Ironworks [L.]	20 0 0	11	10 dis.
100	Thames Iron Company	100 0 0	9	11 pm.
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0		—
20	Ulverston Mining Co. [L.]	10 0 0	¾	¼ dis.
1	United Bituminous Collieries [L.]	1 0 0	1	1½
10	Vancouver Coal [L.]	6 0 0	1½	2 pm.
100	Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L.]	100 0 0	35	45 pm.
50	Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	50 0 0		—
25	W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.]	20 0 0	7½	5½ dis.
10	West Mostyn Coal [L.] (12 p.c.pref.)	2 0 0	¼	½ pm.
5	West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]	3 0 0		—
10	Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0		—
100	Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.]	70 0 0	20	25 pm.
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.]	75 0 0	25	30 pm.

WAGON COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.	
10	Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]	10 0 0	17¾	18¼
20	British Wagon Co. [L.]	10 0 0	4¼	4½ pm.
10	Gloucester Wagon Co. [L.]	10 0 0	4¾	4½ pm.
10	Metropolitan Wagon Co. [L.]	5 0 0	2⅛	2¾ pm.
50	Midland Wagon Co. [L.]	50 0 0	87	89
20	North Central Wagon Co. [L.]	20 0 0	14	14½ pm.
10	North of England Wagon Co. [L.]	2 10 0	par.	½ pm.
10	Parkgate Wagon Co. [L.]	5 0 0	4	4¼ pm.
10	Scottish Wagon Co. [L.]	10 0 0	par	¼ pm.
20	Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.]	14 0 0	4⅞	5 pm.
10	Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.]	10 0 0	4¾	5 pm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.	
10	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0	11	13
2	Assoc. of Land Financiers Co. [L.]	2 0 0		—
25	Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. pref.)	25 0 0	13½	14¼
5	Diamond Rock Boring	4 0 0	⅛ dis.	½ pm.
5	Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. [L.]	5 0 0		—
10	Huntingdon Copper and Sul. Co.	8 0 0	4¼	3½ dis.
10	Silber Light (ord. sh.)	10 0 0	7½	8½
10	Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co.	10 0 0	25½	25½

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; , lead; s, silver; sl, slate; s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.

* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange; ‡ have paid dividends.

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